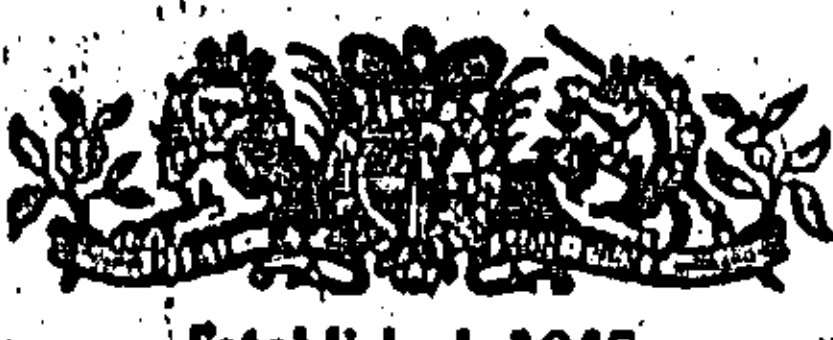


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COMMENT OF THE DAY

US Steel Crisis

BRITAIN, together with the rest of Western Europe, views the United States steel crisis with growing concern. To the European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation the availability of American steel is indispensable for the fulfilment of common defence programmes. At the moment most of the United States steel plants are at a standstill, due entirely to a Federal Court judgment which ruled President Truman's action in taking over control of the plants unconstitutional. Without further aid steel workers went on strike. An already difficult situation has since been made more complex by a ruling of the nine-judge Court of Appeals which restores to the Government control of the steel industry. Thus, in effect, the steel workers are now striking against the Government, although their decision to walk out was a gesture of sympathy for the Administration whose authority had been set aside by a Federal court ruling.

FOR the workers, the main issue is not whether the industry is controlled by the owners or the Government, but whether they are to be given wage increases. This was the origin of the current crisis. When negotiations between the workers and the companies over the issue broke down, the dispute was referred by President Truman to the wage stabilisation board which recommended increases. The union accepted the proposal, but the companies refused to do so. The inevitability of a strike precipitated President Truman's action in assuming control of the industry. He was determined to keep the plants operating. He has been thwarted in this design by a court ruling, and it is unpleasantly certain that the workers will remain on strike until they are completely reassured about two things: 1, that the companies shall not be permitted to resume control unless they agreed to wage increases; 2, that whether the companies or the Government run the plants, the workers will receive not less than the increases recommended by the wage stabilisation board.

Elephants Attend Wedding Ceremony



The groom, Henry Strassburger, and his bride, Jose Mullens, both circus performers, rode horses in procession to Maastricht Town Hall, South Holland, for their wedding, and posed with some of the elephants that were at the ceremony.—London Express.

US Steel Crisis: Truman Wins Another Legal Battle

Washington, May 1.

President Truman won today another round of his battle with the giants of America's steel industry. The United States Court of Appeals here refused to bar the Government from raising steel workers' wages.

The Companies had sought such an injunction, fearing that the Government might attempt to persuade the 650,000 steel men now striking to return to work by offering wage increases.

The Union President, Mr. Philip Murray, had tried unsuccessfully to win these increases from the steel firms.

The Court's 5-4 vote in favour of the Government came a few minutes after Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer had said he did not intend to grant immediate wage increases now that the steel mills had been

returned to Government control. Last night Mr. Truman, who first seized the mills on April 9 to avert a strike of 650,000 employees, won his first round in the courts. The Court of Appeals then agreed to continue the Government seizure temporarily until the case is judged by the Supreme Court.

Most of the plants remained closed today and it was still not known whether the strikers would go back to work. The industry was seized by President Truman on April 9 to avert a strike over a wage dispute.

The men actually struck on Tuesday night following Federal Judge David A. Pine's ruling that the President's action was illegal.

Mr. Murray today made no comment, but Government lawyers in the Appeals Court last night said they might have to ask for a court injunction against the union to bring the men back under government control.

HEAVY LOSSES

The return of the mills to government control makes the workers technically civil servants and as such they cannot legally strike.

Meanwhile, 300,000 tons of steel are being lost daily because of the strike.

Talk of impeachment of the President for failing to invoke the Taft-Hartley Law grew louder in Washington today. The Taft-Hartley Law reserves to the President alone the power to institute injunction proceedings to halt strikes.

Some Republicans who to date had been lukewarm to the impeachment proposals today felt that the President's continued refusal to invoke his power might leave no alternative but impeachment.

As the battles between the administration and the steel masters moved towards the Supreme Court today, other developments were:

The House Armed Services Committee called for hearings, starting probably next Tuesday, on a new anti-strike bill which would forbid strikes indefinitely in emergency periods.

Defence Counsel Describes Crown Proposition As "Complete Nonsense"

SEDITION TRIAL FINAL ADDRESS

Making his final address to the jury this morning in the trial of the publisher, printer and editor of the Ta Kung Pao who are charged with sedition, Mr Percy Chen, leading counsel for the defence, said that the proposition which the Crown had placed before the court was "nonsense, complete nonsense." He added, "How they can come to this Court and make such a suggestion to me is beyond the bounds of my comprehension. And I go further. I reduce it to an absurdity."

Earlier, Mr Chen referred to the characters "to sat" which had appeared in the alleged offending article, and counsel said he thought they should be translated as "shoot to kill." He declared that when they regarded the whole article, the People's Daily and the Canton release, it was absurd to say that the meaning to be placed on the words was massacre.

Mr Chen requested the jury to study carefully the Lyttelton statement translated from English into Chinese and the translation back from Chinese to English. He said it was very important as it was going to show what kind of mind the defendants had.

In his final address to the jury, Mr Chen said, "It is now my duty, on the basis of my opening to you, to sum up the case for the defence both on facts and on law, but the final direction on the law will, of course, come from his Lordship."

"I want to ask you to take this front page of the Ta Kung Pao of March 5 because it is of great importance to all that I am going to say. I ask you to please look at the translations of the Peking People's Daily article, the Canton statement and the Lyttelton statement."

"So now gentlemen of the jury, I want you to now visualise in your mind's eye a wall—newspaper, that is one which has been pasted on a wall in the public street in Hongkong, Canton or in Peking. I want you to visualise that it is in English and put out by the South China Morning Post and in that issue, pasted on the wall on March 5 there are three releases placed side by side in the manner in which—the S.C.M. Post edits its news."

"The function of an editor is to place news in a convenient page where the reader can read all the news. All the commercial, financial and shipping news is in the green pages. This paper then, gentlemen, I want you to visualise assuming it was properly edited, contained all three items of March 1 events in a top panel and is pasted on the wall. The Crown, asking you in effect to say that the publication of the People's Daily publication in those circumstances is a seditious publication and, naturally, the defence says it is not."

A PROTEST
Mr Chen then asked the jury to look again at the translation of the article complained of. He wanted them to read it in order for him to suggest to them the true nature of the article. He said that from beginning to end it came into the category of what we called a republication from a foreign source. It was a protest lodged by the People's Government.

Mr Chen said that the release was from Peking, some 2,000 miles away, and addressed in part to the people living in China and stated that it was a protest referring to an official protest which was lodged by the Government of China through the regular diplomatic channels with Her Majesty's Government, and concluded with what was the opinion of the Chinese people as expressed by this day.

"We live in very peculiar times," went on Mr Chen. "I do not propose to go into world conditions at all. In these days and indeed in the last three decades we have, wherever we have lived, become accustomed to reading papers published abroad. They are couched in words which are strong, and they deal with facts which may seem of importance to the persons who write them, and that the information which is before the writers of these articles is the best that can be obtained thereof."

"We have had for instance in the words of Mr Murray, the PRO, who stated that as regards the release at 10.30 a.m. on that Saturday it was the best information which he thought he could get. I am leaving this for the time being, gentlemen."

TECHNIQUE
Mr Chen said that supposing the South China Morning Post had received the Peking release, the night editor might have said it was news worthy. He would then get a galley made, then cut the proof pull and paste it on his dummy. He might do the same with the Lyttelton statement and the Canton statement and paste them on the front page of the dummy.

Mr Chen said that they had been told that the Ta Kung Pao usually put ordinary London news on the back page, but the

Lyttelton statement to the House of Commons was of very great importance to everybody, and the members of the public were entitled to read what he said. The Canton release was also news worthy without question. The statement sought to explain how it was that the delegation came to postpone their departure from Canton. The jury would realise that more and more when they looked at the circumstances of that day and the surrounding circumstances.

Counsel said that obviously there was a struggle going on between all the Chinese newspapers in Hongkong. Some printed news from this angle and some from that angle. The reason for publishing the Canton release was clearly necessary in order to put the delegation's position before the people. The delegation was a hundred per cent unofficial. A band had got together, donated money and stated they wanted to come to Hongkong to be properly received and to see how the money was to be distributed.

Mr Chen then said the next of Mr Lyttelton's statement to the House of Commons as released by Reuters, and asked the jury to underline certain passages he indicated to them. Continuing, Mr Chen said the release was translated from English into Chinese. "You will look, for the purpose of this case, at the translation that was made from the Chinese text back into English. I suggest that you take both texts, the original Reuters and the translation from the Chinese, and compare them, and see if you see there are any changes in these texts or any discrepancies in them. If you find any, you can consider whether they are such discrepancies as may arise from the translation from the English into Chinese and from the Chinese back into the English, or whether there was any deliberateness in putting the wrong translation of Reuters

(Contd. on Back Page Col. 6)

selfes they won't use it yet. Then at 9.31 the Canton release comes in and is treated in the same way. But at 12 o'clock—a release comes in which the words 'to sat' are used. They say, 'Ah, this is it. This will stir up hatred and we will give it tremendous headlines and display it all over the paper. To add more to that stirring up of hatred we will also use the Canton release and the Lyttelton statement.' This is what the Crown is saying. 'I say it is nonsense, complete nonsense. How they can come to this Court and make such a suggestion to me is beyond the bounds of my comprehension. And I go further. I reduce it to an absurdity,' declared Mr Chen.

Mr Chen then dealt with the Canton release and referred to certain passages, one of which stated that "instantly three persons were wounded by bullets and one of them, Chun Tat-yeo who was riddled with several bullets, was in a critical condition. There were many other compatriots assaulted and wounded and more than a hundred arrested without reason, for it."

Mr Chen said that much reference had been made to the term "to sat." It had been translated as massacre but, said Mr Chen, who could say what the words really meant. He thought, "shoot to kill" would be the best translation. "When we look at the whole article, the People's Daily and the Canton release, it is absurd to say that the meaning to be placed on the words is massacre," he added.

Mr Chen urged the jury to read the Lyttelton release "very, very carefully."

REALMS OF FANCY
"Now let us go into the realms of fancy, let us digress a little and 'take a rest,' went on Counsel. "Let us suppose a group of conspiratorial editors and sub-editors planned maliciously and wantonly to malign the Hongkong Government to bring them into hatred and contempt. So they sit at a table and a piece of news is brought in at 9.30 p.m. It is the Lyttelton statement but they say to them-

Wreckage Of Giant Plane Sighted

Miami, May 1.
The wreckage of a missing Pan-American Airways Stratocruiser with 50 persons aboard was reported sighted today near the banks of the Araguaya River, deep in the heart of Brazil.

Pan-American in Miami reported there was no sign of survivors.

Pan-American said the aircraft had split in two, "with evidence of fire." A radio message sent out by a PAA search plane said: "There was no sign of survivors."

Pan-American said the wreckage was spotted by a PAA C-46 type cargo plane flying over the Brazilian jungles and was at Latitude 9°45 and Longitude 50°45. This is about 450 miles south and slightly west of Belem, far in the isolated interior of Brazil.

PARAMEDICS
The Air Line said United States Air Force paramedics immediately were dispatched to the scene from Belem. The paramedics—parachute-equipped doctors and medical assistants—will be dropped as close as possible to the scene, it said.

The search plane that spotted the fire-blackened wreckage was "one of more than a score that have been searching Brazil south of the Amazon River for the missing plane since it disappeared before dawn on Tuesday. The missing plane was carrying nine crewmen and 41 passengers en route from Rio de Janeiro to New York."

The area where the plane wreckage was sighted is a land of marshes and forest-shrouded streams that feed the great Amazon River.

Apparently the small communities of Pedra Afonso and Porto Nacional are the nearest villages to the scene. They appeared to be about 100 miles away from the wreckage.

According to another radio report from Brazil, Pan American said, the wreckage was seen scattered on both sides of a 300-foot hill.—United Press.

Superfort Crashes

Tampa, Florida, May 1.
A B-29 Superfort bomber crashed in the Gulf of Mexico, off Cedar Key, today.

Several survivors are known to have been picked up by seamen. They were taken to a hospital. It was believed that 10 or 11 men were aboard the plane.—Reuter.

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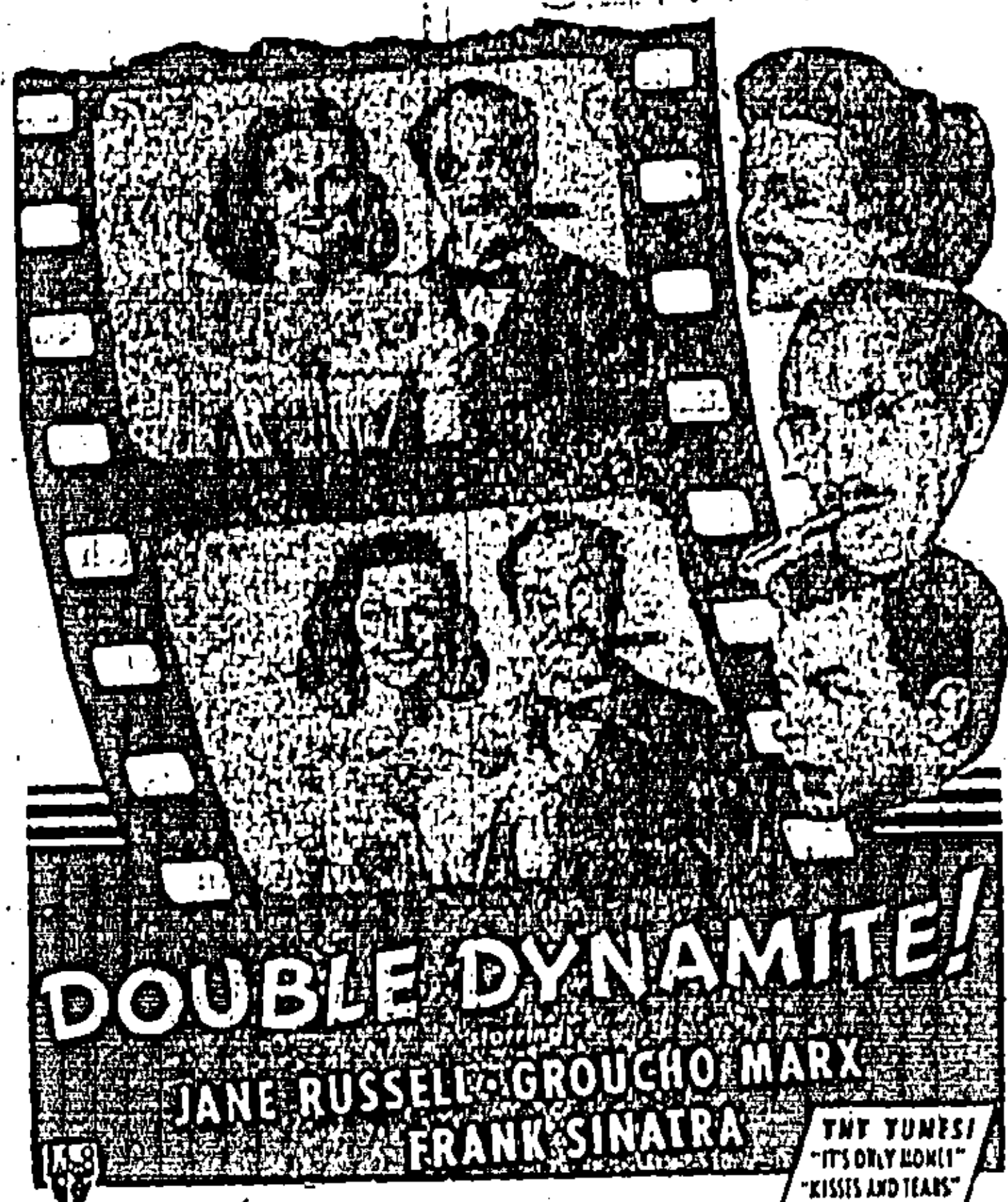
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"IT'S ONLY WOMEN"
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WHO BECAME THE VOICE OF FREEDOM TO
MILLIONS OF FIGHTING MEN!
A SAGA OF HEROISM AND UNDYING LOVE!



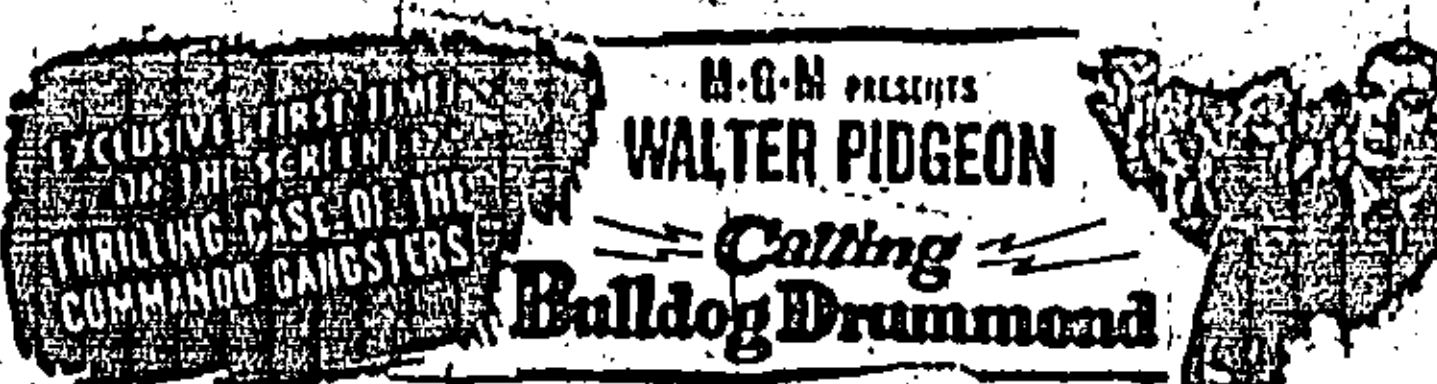
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The Greatest Sentimental Drama Ever Set to Music!!
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WALTER PIDGEON
Barbara Bel Geddes
Cat on a Hot Tin Roof
Bull Dog Drummond

Cambodian King In Rome



The King of Cambodia seen on his arrival in Rome where he was greeted by the Italian Foreign Minister and the French Ambassador to Italy.—Express Photo.

British Schools To Have Glider Training Course

London, May 1.

After some future momentous air battle, some Briton is going to hand posterity a saying that it was "won on the playing fields of England." He may be right too.

Soon now, boys at 60 schools in Britain will be taking lessons in gliding by sitting in a trainer which hovers fixedly three feet above their grass playing fields.

It will prepare them for later training in the Royal Air Force, saving time and boosting air-strength.

The trainer can be built by the boys themselves by mounting a glider on a 7 ft high tubular steel tripod. At the apex of the tripod is a ball-joint; the glider balances on this so it can swing through 30 degrees in any direction. The glider and the tripod is then turned to face the wind. With only a light breeze blowing over its surfaces the glider's controls become effective, and a would-be pilot can learn how to use the stick and rudder with only three feet of air beneath him.

Once the boys get the feel of the controls the glider can be taken off the tripod and launched inside the playing field by a winch or a shock cord—a kind of rubber catapult. The glider is not intended for any long distance or high-altitude soaring, but for easy manoeuvres over the field 40 or 50 feet up. The tripod static-trainers, and gliders to go with them, are being delivered to schools where there is an Air Force contingent of the Combined Cadet Force.

HARROW OBJECTED
The cadets are expected to do their own maintenance and running repairs. Air Force maintenance experts will visit each school unit to teach them the routine. Their instructors are selected from schoolmasters with flying experience, who themselves take a course during school holidays at Royal Air Force gliding school.

The glider, known as the Type 38, has yet to be given a name. One type of glider delivered to the schools was called the Eton, but Harrow school objected, so the Type 38's name will be less controversial.

It is an open framework trainer of simple construction, with a long, wide, high wing and a simple skid instead of an

undercarriage. It is wire braced so that it landed heavily only the wing break—not the whole wing. These open trainers give pupils a real experience of flight; they feel the actual air flow which supports them and they are literally face to face with their air speed.

Driberg Suggestion Deplored

London, May 1.

Mr. Tom Driberg, Labour Member of Parliament, said in the House of Commons today that without Seretse Khama as chief, the Bamanang tribe would probably disintegrate.

Replying for the Government, Mr. John Foster, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, deplored Mr. Driberg's suggestion that the tribe would disintegrate and that there was no prospect of peace.

Such statements in his view could only be harmful.

"I can only regret the way in which he has harped on the prospect of disunity and on rumours which are without foundation," Mr. Foster added.

The reasons for the action taken over Seretse were those given by the previous Government in 1950.

"I can only repeat that there has been no understanding with the Government of South Africa and no approaches made," Mr. Foster said.

Mr. Driberg had appealed to the Government to give the "real" reasons for the life banishment of Seretse, Bamanang, a chief who married a London girl, Ruth Williams.

—Reuter.

U.S. TELEVISION "AN INVASION OF THE HOME"

Paris, May 1.

Europe and America exchanged some sharp comments on the mixed horrors and virtues of television, in Paris today.

Twelve delegates of seven nations — all expenses paid by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation — got down to work debating the social impact of TV.

And M. Theo Fleischmann, the delegate from Belgium—which country has not even got television yet—pictured this television horror of an American home:

"It is a sort of invasion of the home with its specially-calculated children's programmes, with its housewives who need to go out and buy special trousers to watch television in, with its television even for couples."

And with an unsmiling dry cynicism M. Fleischmann added: "It is a very odd, shadowy picture of twilight homes where nothing else is being done but concentration on a lighted screen. I am not sure that this twilight atmosphere of tension and concentration is suitable for children's recreation."

The Belgian delegate's dry summing up of American television followed a survey by American research Professor Robert B. Hudson of Illinois, who said that television has done these things to America's life:

CINEMAS HIT

(1) Increased the sale of women's negligee and lounging clothes including "TV slacks," as well as the sale of furniture needed to dress up the living room;

(2) Reduced cinema attendances by 20 to 40 per cent;

(3) Seriously hit the sports box office, and stolen a sizable proportion of the evening listeners from radio;

(4) Cut bus, tram and public transport traffic;

(5) Forced civic and community meetings to be held at times when they will not compete with "video" stars;

Mr. Hudson said: "Women constitute approximately half TV's audiences at all hours except late afternoon when children are reached in greater numbers."

PEAK HOURS

The peak listening hours, he said, were between 8 and 9.30 in the evening when he estimated that 9,921,000 families—an average of just over 27½ million individuals of America's 150 millions—were glued to their television screens.

Into the debate stepped Mr. Douglas Schneider, described on the UNESCO programme as "Director of Mass-Communication," suggested that TV might have a serious effect on childish sport by stopping the boys and girls going out to play and making them "a sporting audience instead of sporting participants."

The Swiss delegate, M. Marcel Besson, who announced that his country's TV does not start until next year, supported the Belgian in his fears for the effects of TV on the home and children.

Then America came rushing up defensively in the person of Mr. M. Davidson Taylor, a director of a national TV network of New York. Said Mr. Taylor: "My child, who has watched television since she was a baby, still has muscles as hard as bricks."

"NOT MONSTER"

"It is all right to have these fears but I do not think television is a monster."

Mr. Taylor—the most powerful of the 108 TV stations in the U.S.—having briskly dealt with the home dangers, counselled European fears with these two comments on:

(1) Sport—"We are not sure as yet that it can be demonstrated that TV really ruins the receipts. There has been a temporary adverse effect on the sales of some sports, but TV is so young that it remains to be seen whether it will not create new audiences and stimulate many little-attended sports."

(2) Political Influence—"TV was a startling phenomenon during the crime committee hearings in the U.S. (The committee hearings were televised) Work was practically stopped on some days. Department stores were quite frightened as to whether their year's profits would not be destroyed by lack of customers."

Supply Minister Gives Warning

London, May 1.

"Any setback in American steel exports to Britain would have serious effects on our industry," Mr. Duncan Sandys, Minister of Supply, warned today.

He told the Commons that so far there had been no halt in issuing licences for the export of American steel to Britain despite the U.S. steel strike. This was his latest information.

Mr. Sandys added, however, that the steel export situation was very uncertain as a result of the strike and the British authorities are keeping in close touch with the U.S. Government.—Associated Press.

DRAFTING REPLY ON GERMANY

London, May 1.

British, French and United States officials hope to produce next week a final draft of the Western reply to the latest Soviet note.

They met at the Foreign Office today to co-ordinate the comments made by their three Governments on a preliminary draft sent to the Western capitals last week.

The final draft will be submitted for approval to the three Governments and will then be sent to Moscow.

The Western reply is expected to say that the three Powers will consider any proposal for an impartial investigation of electoral conditions in Germany.

On the Soviet proposal that a Commission of the four Occupying Powers should undertake this study, the West will ask the Soviet Government for clarification of its views on the composition and functions of the four-Power Commission.

Elucidation of the status of the proposed all-German Government will also be requested.

The Western Governments maintain that an all-German Government should be free to join regional organisations consistent with membership of the United Nations.—Reuter.

U.S. Music Week

Washington, May 1.

President and Mrs. Truman will attend a concert on Sunday at the Curtis Barron Amphitheatre in Rock Creek Park, marking the beginning of National Music Week.—United Press.

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—TO-DAY ONLY—
AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.

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8. S. HIS KIND OF WOMAN.

4. S. Dallas.

5. M. One Touch of Venus.

6. T. Gypsy, Wildcat.

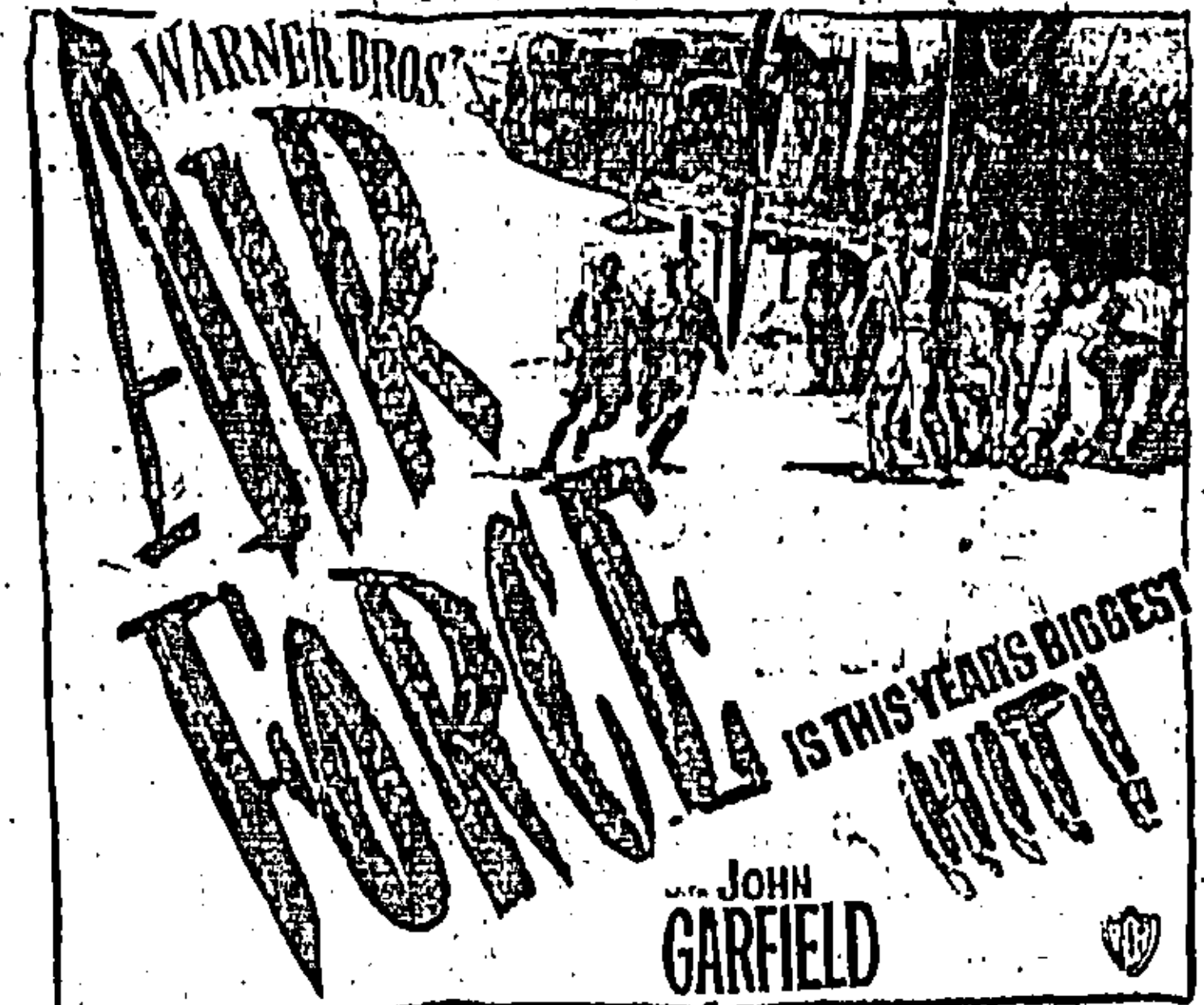
7. W. The Night of Destiny.

8. T. Waterloo Bridge.

9. T. Johnson Sings Again.

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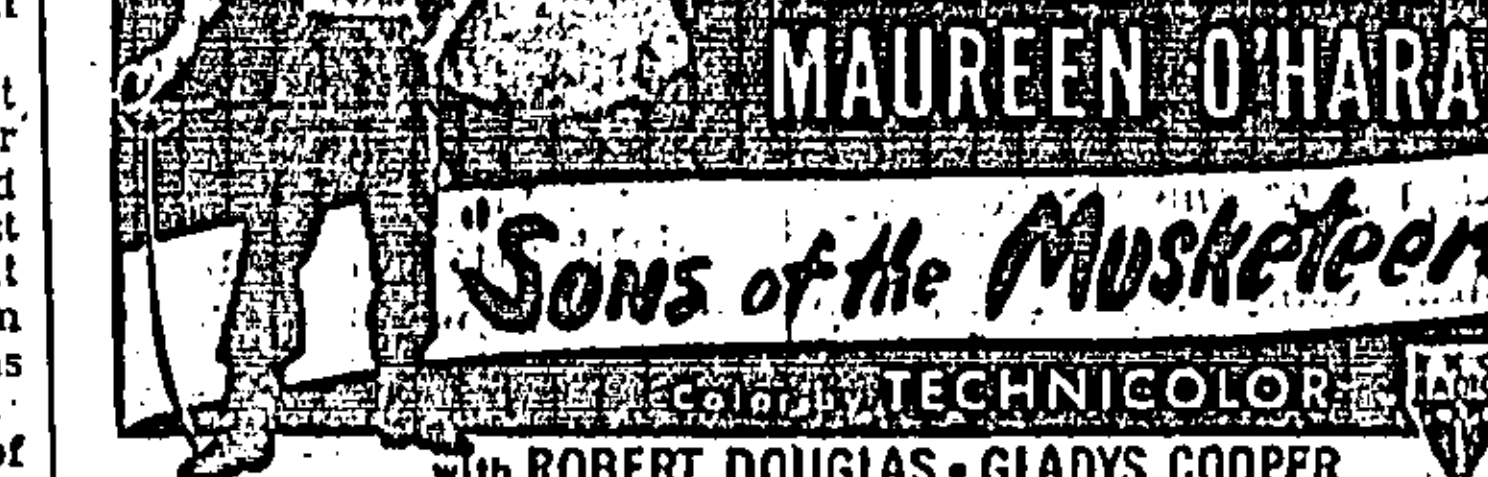
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TO-DAY ONLY

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

MAN AGAINST MAN, MOUNTAIN AGAINST MOUNTAIN



TO-MORROW! "The Man With A Cloak"

SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Capitol

TO-DAY ONLY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

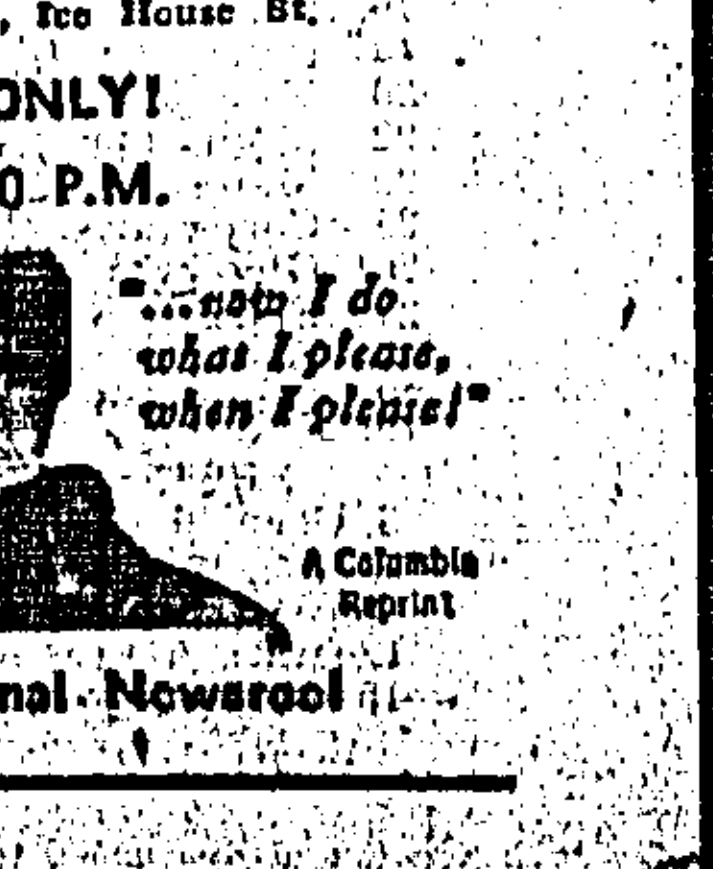
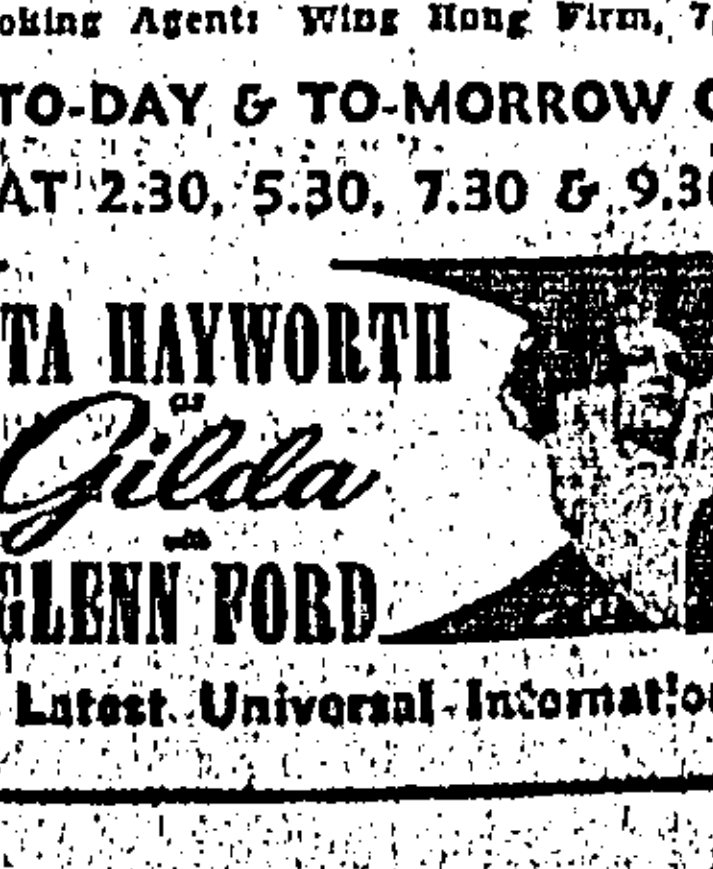
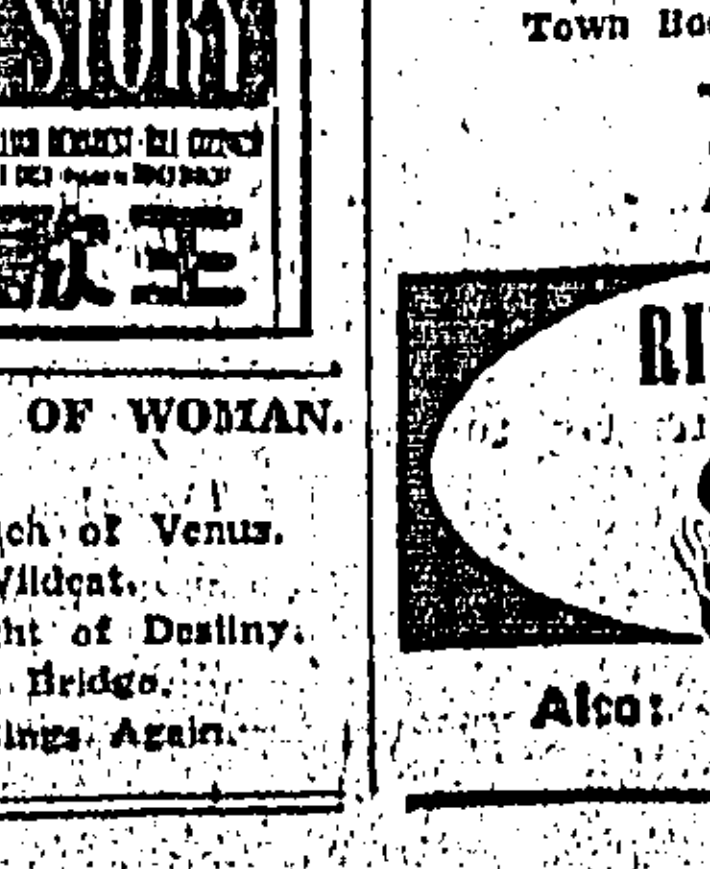
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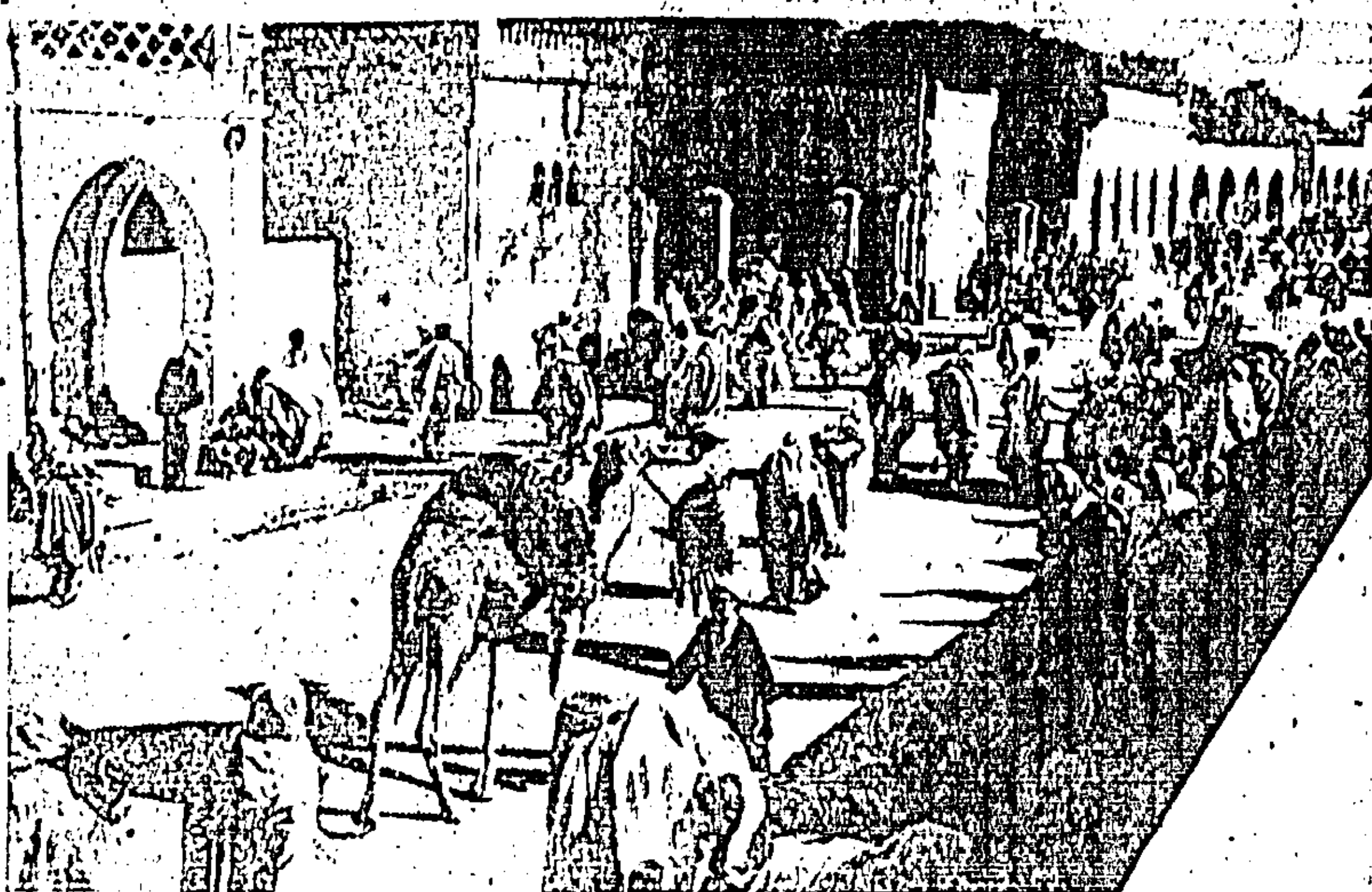
TO-DAY ONLY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

POP



Arabs On Their Way To Friday Market



Arabs with their camels and wares on their way to the famous Friday Market of Sul Ul Sama near Tripoli which attracts thousands of Arab peasants from the surrounding territory. Here they buy and sell their produce and exchange goods on the barter system. Without the market much social life and interexchange of ideas and business would come to a standstill. It is a typical North African scene with shrouded Arabs, veiled women, shaggy donkeys, colourful carpet sellers, olive merchants and sleepy groups of gossipers.—Express Photo.

Another Atomic Bomb Exploded In Nevada Desert

Mt. Charleston, Nevada, May 1.
An atomic device dropped from an Air Force bomber exploded high above the Yucca Flat proving grounds today as over 2,000 Marines huddled in foxholes only 700 yards away.

The blinding explosion came at 4.30 p.m. GMT, 48 hours behind schedule and after the history-making Marine atomic manoeuvres had been twice postponed by bad weather.

A few seconds after the explosion, and the appearance of a fireball plus the familiar mushroom cloud high over the desert test centre, the Marines climbed from their foxholes to begin an assault as part of the exercise.

The flash of the atomic explosion was brilliant red, one of the brightest seen by observers from this observation post 40 miles south of the test site.

Then the cloud shot up like a geyser—a rainbow of purples, whites and reds. Three minutes later the typical mushroom head formed huge, white and grayish clouds. The cap was based on a long, slender column of dusty gray.

In Las Vegas, 70 miles southwest of the blast area, it was confirmed that the bomb was dropped from the air.

Observers in the resort city said that the flash was the brightest yet seen, but emphasized that it was not the largest flash.

The test was believed to be the detonation of another in the fast growing family of medium-sized atom bombs.

It was used in the same general area used by manoeuvring army troops in the first "public" nuclear blast ever held in the United States.

ON TELEVISION

But scientists and military officials tackled a "top secret" sign again to deprive newspapermen of their "ring-side" seats of the test held 10 days ago.

Consequently, unofficial observers were forced to take their posts high on the side of this rugged mountain for their bird's eye view of the sixteenth nuclear detonation held in Nevada.

Television cameras were stationed as near the blast area as the authorities would permit. The telecast was sent across an improvised micro-wave system to Los Angeles but it was not carried on national networks as was "Operation Big Shot" last week.

Ten minutes before the bombardment a "top secret" sign was hoisted and the Marines sighted and said "Bomb Away". The Marines climbed into their foxholes, two and three men to each hole.

They were only 700 yards from "Ground Zero" the scorched target area directly below the bomb burst.

SCIENTIST'S COUNT

Two minutes before the bomb plunged to the earth, the Marines and 250 observing Army troops crouched face down in the foxholes.

They heard a scientist count, like the voice of doom, the seconds as the bomb whistled down toward them.

"Ten seconds, five seconds, four, three, two, one, zero."

De Gaulle Appeals For A Coalition

Paris, May 1.
General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Rally of the French People, today appealed to left and right wing parties to strive for a revision of the constitution so that France could be "really governed."

Now or never was the time to act, he said in a May Day speech. His speech was interpreted as an appeal to Popular Republicans and Socialists in particular to join with him in the formation of a government that would rebuild France "on a social and national basis."

He prophesied that Premier Pinay's finance schemes would fail and that a graver crisis lay ahead.

Calling for a vigorous foreign policy, General de Gaulle condemned the coal and steel plan and the European army scheme as "lamentable abandonments."

"Of course we are for European unity," he said "but there must be a real confederation, not a formula in the name of which foreign and shadowy organisms get busy taking from us first our coal and iron, then our army, next the Franco-Sar industrial association, and finally our economic predominance in North Africa."

General de Gaulle declared: "We are for the Atlantic Alliance but on condition that it gives us the assurance for which we entered it, namely, effective cover against invasion, that it does not make France a subordinate nation and that nobody can use it in Paris or abroad to interfere in our affairs."—Reuter.

Visa Worries In Egypt

Cairo, May 1.
Britons in Egypt and foreigners generally are concerned about the renewal of their visas.

In spite of Egyptian official assurances that visas will be granted for longer periods, they are being issued, as the English-language Egyptian Gazette points out in an editorial, for shorter periods.

The latest case is that of Mr. Philip Taylor, doyen of the foreign correspondents in Cairo, who first came to Egypt in 1895 and who, in spite of the fact that his visa has been automatically renewed for one year in the past, has been granted a renewal for only eight months.—Reuter.

TO ADVERTISERS

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Arab-Asian Group Makes Approach To Latin America

United Nations, May 1.
Twelve Arab-Asian nations and 17 Latin American countries met privately here today to discuss future steps to be taken in the Tunisian dispute.

The object of the meeting, which was presided over by Pakistan's chief delegate, Professor Ahmed Bohari, was to enlist the help of the Latin American group in getting the Tunisian problem thrashed out in the Security Council.

The Security Council recently rejected a request from the Arab-Asian group to put the Franco-Tunisian dispute on its agenda.

At today's meeting, it was understood, the Latin Americans were told that the situation in Tunisia would probably get worse unless the French authorities were prepared to start negotiations with the Tunisian Nationalist leaders, most of whom were under some form of arrest.

Mr. Bahdi Ladgham, Tunisian Nationalist representative, was present at the meeting and was asked several questions by the Latin American representatives.

The main question, it was learned, was whether the Tunisian Nationalists wanted complete independence or whether they were prepared to have independence within the framework of the French Union.

Mr. Ladgham was understood to have replied that the "French

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SYRIA HONOURS SENORA PERON

Taft Expected To Forge Ahead NEXT WEEK'S PRIMARY



The Syrian Minister, Dr. Zeki Djabi, congratulates Senora Peron after he had presented her with a high decoration in a ceremony at the Casa de Gobierno, Buenos Aires.—Express Photo.

New York, May 1.
Senator Robert Taft, undimmed by General Eisenhower's recent popular successes, is certain of enough delegates in next week's presidential primary elections to put him well ahead of his chief rival for the Republican nomination.

After General Eisenhower's runaway victory in Massachusetts on Wednesday, a survey of the twelve Delaware delegates showed six backing Senator Taft, four favouring General Eisenhower and two undecided.

This brought the delegates totals to:

Senator Taft 274; General Eisenhower 270.

Senator Taft today prepared for a campaign on Tuesday in his own stambling ground, the Middle West.

His own state, Ohio, is then

electing delegates and all the

signs are that he will repeat

his "favourite son" success of

the 1950 Senatorial election,

when he won by a spectacular

victory against heavy odds.

SPLIT EXPECTED

He is expected to gain all the 56 delegates from Ohio to the Republican National Convention in July, which will name the Republican choice for the Presidency.

General Eisenhower has not entered this primary. Mr. Harold Stassen, now a forlorn hope, is the Senator's only opponent.

Other Taft successes are also expected next week. A sharp split is expected when New Mexico's Republican State Convention chooses its 14 delegates on Tuesday. Some estimates give Senator Taft ten and General Eisenhower four.

Senator Taft's campaign manager expects the Senator to end the week on May 10 by capturing all 12 Nevada delegates.

With the Eisenhower sweep completed in the East, Senator Taft's supporters are looking to the West.—Reuter.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE

Washington, May 1.
Senator McMahon (Connecticut) announced today that he is a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The Senator, Chairman of the Senate-House Atom Energy Committee, told a news conference he did not intend to make a widespread personal campaign.—Associated Press.

TRUMAN REITERATION

Washington, May 1.
President Truman said at his Press conference today that he simply would not run for election if the Democratic Party nominated him as its candidate for the Presidential election.

President Truman paid another tribute today to the Republican Presidential candidate, General Eisenhower. He contemptuously denied reports that General Eisenhower was in bad health and added that he thought that General Eisenhower was as fine a man as ever walked.—Reuter.

The Wine Is Far Safer

Bristol, May 1.
The Bristol Education Committee today decided not to stop local school children drinking wine on exchange visits to France.

They were considering a letter from the National British Women's Total Abstinence Union, deploring the possibility that children on exchange visits to Bordeaux families would be "tempted" to drink wine.

A woman Councillor, Mrs. E.H.L. Cave, said: "British children will be in far more danger if they drink the local water instead of the local wines."—Reuter.

TRIBUTE TO NURSES IN FAR EAST

London, May 1.
A tribute to pioneer nurses of the World Health Organisation, who he declared are blazing a trail in the Far East just as Florence Nightingale did in the Crimean war, was paid by Mr. Ritchie Calder today when opening a conference of nurses at the Royal College of Nursing in London.

Mr. Calder, who was a member of the British delegation to UNESCO in 1946 and special advisor to the FAO famine conference in the same year, said that during a recent visit to the Far East he met nurses carrying out their work efficiently in quite inaccessible parts of a jungle.

Mr. Calder met one nurse on her travels—Nurse Pepper of Cheltenham—who has 3,000 villages in her "parish" near Tibet. She carries on her rounds and often travels on an elephant.

The conference, which is being attended by 150 nurses from all parts of the country, has been organised to discuss nurses' contribution to the work of the United Nations Organisation and specialised agencies.—Reuter.

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Rinderpest Menace

Accra, Gold Coast, May 2.
Rinderpest has killed 600 cattle in the Mamprussi district of the Northern Gold Coast. An immunisation drive has started.—Associated Press.

Dream Came True

London, May 1.
The destructive schoolboy's dream came true today on the deserted site of the Festival of Britain Exhibition in London.

Engineers deliberately piled weights on a bridge until it collapsed. The concrete footbridge was built to carry a top weight of 35 tons. A mobile crane placed iron ingots on the bridge and as the load reached 35 tons the bridge splintered and crashed to the ground.

The crowd cheered. An official said: "There has never been an opportunity like this before for research. We have recorded all the data."—Reuter.

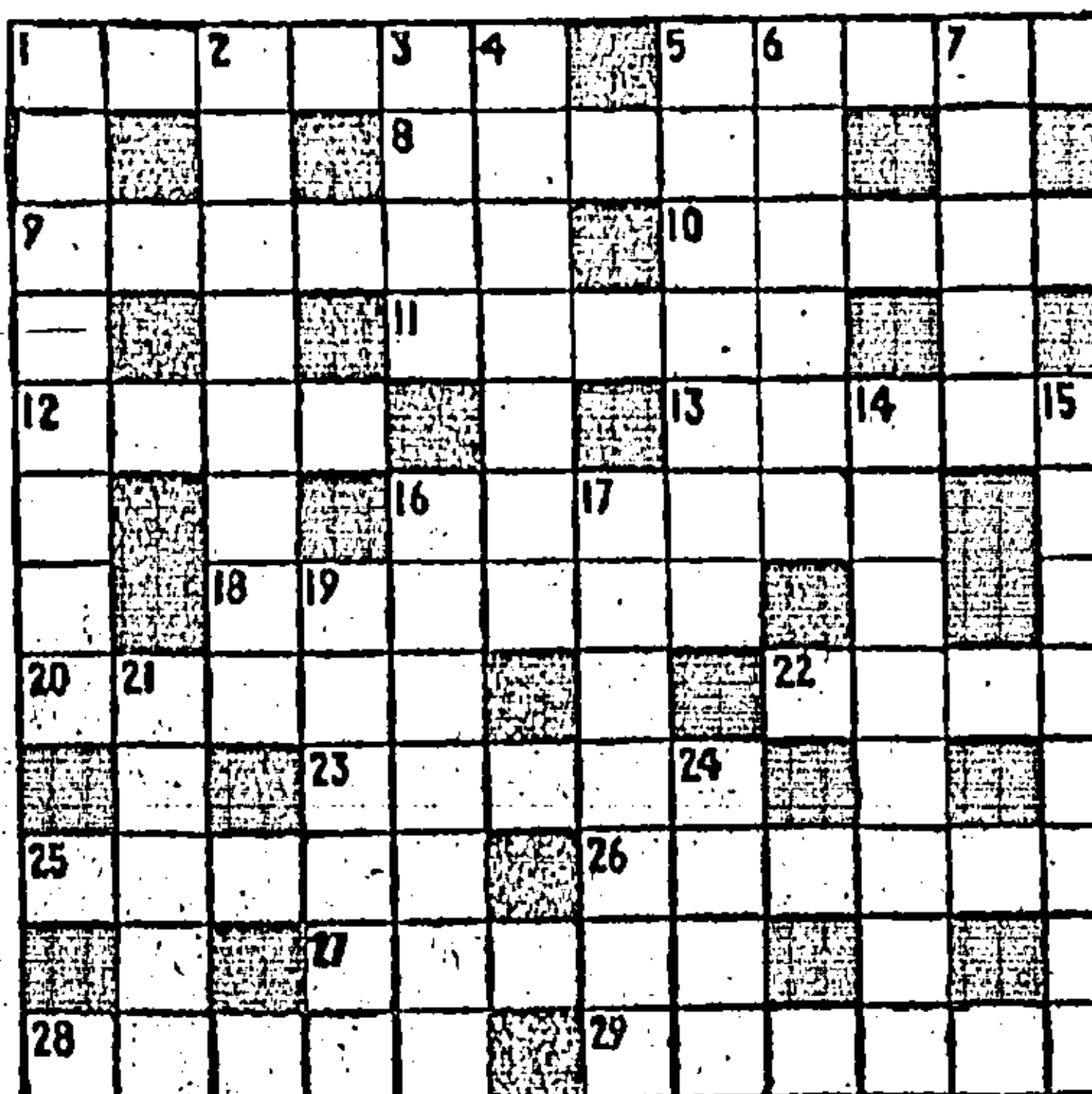
U.S. DEFENCE PROJECTS

Washington, May 1.
The Secretary of Defence, Robert A. Lovett, today asked Congress to authorise the construction of military installations costing an estimated \$3,027,742,000 (\$1,081,310,000).

This included \$242,555,000 (\$36,622,000) for unclassified overseas projects.

The programme would also authorise him to provide military installations and facilities for collective defence in foreign countries, to a total cost of \$1,000,000,000 (\$357,000,000).—Associated Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
1. Accident (8).
 2. Unbaked bread (5).
 3. Infectious fright (5).
 4. Deprivations (6).
 5. Poison (5).
 6. Harder (5).
 7. Requiro (4).
 8. Cook (5).
 9. Summits (6).
 10. Celm (6).
 11. View (5).
 12. Minute (4).
 13. Material (5).
 14. Corpulent (5).
 15. Gloomy (6).
 16. Flesures (5).
 17. Woops (5).
 18. Drains (6).
- DOWN
1. Lack of severity (8).
 2. State of anxiety (8).
 3. Imitates (4).
 4. Mouthland (7).
 5. Multiform (7).
 6. Leopard-like animal (6).
 7. Merchandise (5).
 8. Meet (6).
 9. Persons who hold property in trust for another (7).
 10. Brings into being (7).
 11. Jolts up (7).
 12. Moko cordial of (6).
 13. Provide for (5).
 14. Nozzle (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1. Become; 5. Lapse; 8. Urge; 9. Morose; 11. Inert; 12. Precis; 14. Mess; 16. Race; 18. Quire; 19. Port; 20. Tartar; 24. Lapse; 25. Rising; 26. Road; 27. Decis; 28. Tested; Down: 1. Bump; 2. Carp; 3. Miso; 4. Erect; 6. Leisure; 6. Prefect; 7. Enthus; 13. Squall; 14. Migrate; 16. Saters; 17. Alps; 19. Frenz; 21. Ties; 22. Riot; 23. Aged.

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POCKET CARTOON
By OSBERT LANCASTER

"Personally, Gilling, I find it jolly hard to believe that any American general should have a diary that hasn't already been published."

IN THIS ELIZABETHAN
AGE...

Rome and back in 4½ hours

From HUGH DUNDAS

Rome, Apr. 21.
In Rome, as in London, the flags are out today. In Rome because the Eternal City was founded 2,705 years ago; in London because it is the birthday of Queen Elizabeth II.

Put out more flags. For today, between London and Rome, Britain made airline history. The 38 seats of the Comet jet airliner were filled for the first time by ticket-holding passengers.

It was the world's first pure jet commercial flight. I had one of the seats.

And oh, what a wonderful Comet it is! It will be the Continental airliner what the train was to the stage-coach.

I have been flying and travelling since I left school. Today I discovered the only comfortable way of doing either.

Rome and London are 927 miles apart as the Comet flies. And between Rome and London this morning was an almost unbroken belt of bad weather. The clouds along the route reared up to 20,000 feet and more.

But the Comet laughs at distance and impatiently shakes away the clouds. Here is my journey log as I wrote it in my notebook.

7.40 a.m.—Leave flat for Victoria Air Station.

7.55.—Arrive Victoria.

8.15.—Leave Victoria by coach for London Airport. The rain pours down.

9.0.—Arrive London Airport.

9.15.—Embark in Comet, the airfield dark, dreary and wet.

9.32.—Move off from tarmac to runway smoothly and quietly.

Away, jerks

9.34.—We roll down the runway pushed by the 20,000lb. thrust of our four Ghost engines. After 30 seconds the Comet is airborne. In another half-minute the low grey clouds swirl past the windows and the ground has gone from sight.

9.58.—We soar into the blue, breaking through the cloud at 24,000 feet. Still we climb, leaving the level milky steam-tops below.

As I wrote, the Comet seemed to ride on smooth rails almost silent, with none of the bumping and angry snarling of a piston-engine airliner as it gropes through the clouds.

So we sailed away at 40,000 feet at 405 miles an hour, above the rain-soaked Continent. Coffee was served. You could lift your cup to the brim. It would not spill.

Write—your pen would not swerve on the paper. Walk between the seats—you would not stumble.

Away, cold

Outside, the temperature was minus 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The air was thin. You could not have lived there.

But inside the plane, over the Alps, cocktails were served in a cabin temperature of between 60 and 70 degrees. I never enjoyed a cocktail more.

At 11.52—two hours and 18 minutes after take-off by my watch—we touched down.

The Comets go into regular service between London and Johannesburg on May 2. I know now for certain that anybody who travels by Comet will never willingly travel any other way.

THE FLIGHT BACK to London took 2 hours 25 minutes.

If you walk down Karntnerstrasse—the Rue de la Paix of Vienna—you will come to Sollerstrasse. On the left-hand side is a baroque building—the Palais Coburg. If you were permitted to walk up the grand staircase you would find a large ornate room on the first floor, with french windows overlooking the courtyard, 41-year-old Louis Sallant. He is a heavy-jowled Frenchman with loosely combed black hair, who started his life as a clerk in a furniture factory.

Sallant has only one boss—Georgi Malenkov, who sits in the Kremlin as head of the Soviet Directorate, the Soviet Government's title for the bureau which is responsible for placing Communist Party members, not only in the Soviet Union, but also in the organisations operating in the non-Russian world controlled by Moscow.

I am telling you about Sallant because, as the Secretary-General of the World Federation of Trades Unions, he is probably the most powerful Communist outside the Soviet Union. He travels all over the world. And where he goes, labour troubles usually follow soon after he leaves.

The W.F.T.U., with a claimed membership of 80 million workers in 64 organisations in 58 countries, is the foremost body of the Soviet Government's international "underground".

SEVEN OTHERS

THERE are seven others such key organisations of set up not to deal with foreign governments, but to influence peoples favourably towards the Soviet Union and that they, in turn, may influence their governments.

To the unsuspecting, there may seem nothing sinister in the role of these organisations or the motives of the Soviet Government in bringing about their creation. To a greater or lesser degree, all governments propose their policies.

But the motive of the Soviet Government is much more dangerous. It is to reduce the capacity of the peoples of the non-Communist world to resist the political and territorial expansion policy of the Soviet Union. And these organisations have been set up for the purpose of causing the peoples in the free world to have misgivings about the policies, particularly in the sphere of defence, of their own governments.

The impact of these organisations is designed to be in one direction only; instructions come down to them from the all-powerful Politburo in Moscow, which does not admit of pressure in the reverse direction. These organisations, therefore, can only radiate Soviet policy outwards and cannot absorb external ideas.

THE CHIEF

THE other seven organisations, covering virtually every aspect of everyday life, are: the World Federation of Democratic Youth (W.F.D.Y.), the International Union of Students (I.U.S.), the Women's International Democratic Federation (W.I.D.F.), the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (I.A.D.L.), the International Organisation of Journalists (I.O.J.), the World Federation of Scientific Workers (W.F.S.W.), and the World Council of Peace (W.C.P.).

I have mentioned Malenkov—who today is second only to Molotov in the Soviet hierarchy and may one day succeed Stalin—because he is the Soviet Politburo's chief of these organisations, of which there are subsidiaries in nearly all the countries of the free world.

These international organisations were set up with Soviet participation during or after the war. Some were agencies of the Soviet Union from the start, but the true nature and purpose of these bodies soon became apparent.

They were created so that the policies of the Soviet Government could be put to the peoples outside the Iron Curtain over the heads of their Governments. There has been nothing honest about the methods which they have used.

The importance attached to these organisations by the Soviet Government is evident from leading articles in the Cominform Journal, which de-

ARNOLD YORK examines the Red International Underground

A feature characteristic of our time is the amazing growth of conscious participation by the masses of the people in political life and public life. Both on a national and international plane there has been an immeasurable growth in working-class organisations and of the entire working-class population. The might of these organisations of the working people and their influence in Communist-controlled countries and also in the capitalist countries, particularly in France and Italy, has increased immeasurably, due to the creation of international amalgamations.

To understand the sinister aspect of these organisations, it is necessary to examine the structure of the Soviet Government machine.

LINKED UP

FORMULATION and execution of Soviet policy are in the hands of the Politburo—a self-perpetuating body of 14 men responsible to nobody. It issues its instructions to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the Council of Ministers of which Stalin is the Prime Minister—the secret police and the security services.

The Politburo also directs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the policy and activity of the Cominform, the policy and contents of the Cominform Journal and controls the Soviet radio, the newspapers and the official Tass News Agency.

It also controls the Soviet governmental agencies, the All-Union Council of Trades Unions, the All-Union Central Council of Consumer Co-operatives, the Anti-Fascist Women's Committee, the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, the Komsoz (Youth Organisation) and the All-Union Committee for the Defence of Peace. These agencies link up directly with the international organisations under Communist control.

The Cominform Journal, published in Bucharest, is all-planned to the Soviet Government, instructions to the Communist-controlled organisations and Communist parties throughout the world—these directives being sent to the Cominform from the Politburo.

WHEN THEY VOTE

HOW do the World Federations or International Unions work? Each has a council which meets at regular intervals, usually twice a year. At these meetings resolutions are adopted, nearly always unanimously. They are put into action by national committees, groups or councils affiliated to the international body.

It is not difficult to get unanimity when the resolutions are put to a vote. Only Communist, reliable fellow-travellers and a few persons of uncertain political leanings who accept without criticism the Communist Party line, are appointed to the central councils.

Appointments to the council, the rules of voting and other procedure, the drafting of resolutions and the conduct of all business are the responsibility of a small Executive Bureau, almost all of whom are Communist or fellow-travellers, with one or more Russian representatives.

These men and women are appointed by Malenkov as head of the Cadres Directorate in the Kremlin and these men and women are the world federations and the corresponding agencies of the Soviet Government.

ILLUSTRATION

THUS the party line is passed down from the Politburo through the Russian Communist Party agency to the executive bureau of the world federation. It is the task of the bureau to adopt these policy directives and make them as persuasive and convincing as possible to the public which the particular world federation is designed to attract.

Freedom of discussion, according to the Kremlin doctrine of "democratic centralism," is in practice limited to ways and means of carrying out the orders received from above.

Here is a clear illustration of this principle in operation. The Executive Bureau of the World Council for Peace in January, 1951, concluded its resolutions—which were unanimously adopted—with these words:

"The fulfilment of all these measures will positively permit the extension of our movement, which should be conducted on the basis of the decisions defining our attitude with regard to the problem of peace and with the help of a broad educational campaign among all sections of the population in each country, a campaign which should create the foundations for free and honest discussion as well as joint actions in the defence of peace."

The world "peace" movement is the most recently formed and today the most comprehensive of the international organisations controlled by the Soviet Government. In common with other Communist organisations it is designed and operated solely as a political instrument to assist the fulfilment of the aims of Soviet foreign policy.

This movement, too, is directed by an executive bureau composed of Russian and satellite officials, together with non-governmental Communists and fellow-travellers. Included in the Executive Bureau are representatives of the directing bodies of the other Soviet-controlled international organisations.

UPSIDE-DOWN

THIS arrangement also gives effect to the comprehensive and explicit instructions issued by the Kremlin through the Cominform on November 20, 1949:

"The struggle for a suitable and lasting peace, for the organisation and consolidation of the forces of peace against the forces of war, should now become the pivot of the entire activity of the Communist parties and democratic organisations."

A year later—on September 22, 1950—the Cominform Journal, again at the instigation of the rulers of Russia, directed that, in the name of "peace," the peoples of the free world should be invited to press their governments to make concessions to the Soviet Government, to oppose conscription, to oppose military service, to condemn and oppose all measures of self-defence, to engage in strikes and sabotage, to interfere with economic activities, and generally to betray and disrupt the policies of their own governments wherever these policies conflicted with the interests of the Soviet Union.

Simultaneously, the "peace" campaign is being used to achieve exactly opposite purposes in the Soviet Union and her satellites in Eastern and Central Europe. There, again, the peoples are exhorted to increase their output each day, to strengthen the military power of their Communist Governments and to hate the so-called Western "imperialists" who are invariably portrayed as "blood-thirsty instigators of a new war."

Thus, truth is turned upside-down, peace is identified with Communist policy and every thing which conflicts with Communist policy is castigated as "war-mongering."

INTERLOCKED

SO we find that the the Politburo in Moscow has under its control this series of international organisations ostensibly serving the genuine international aims of many peoples, but, in fact, operating solely to serve the immediate and long-term interests of the Soviet Government. Their target is public opinion in the free nations.

The international network is rigidly interlocked. The Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Trades Unions issue directives on co-operation with the "peace" movement; the World Federation of Scientific Workers agree to collaboration with the W.F.T.U. by organising "peace" campaigns in the scientific world; the Cominform Journal publishes the directives of all international bodies; the Communist Parties of each country work through and with them all.

Therefore, isolated non-political activities of any offshoot of any of these organisations—such as the Peace Committees—is part of a planned whole. Any activity, whether its appearance or title is political or not, is in effect of a highly political significance.

How are these operations conducted? The most direct and reliable link in each country, of course, is the Communist Party of that country—controlling and directing

all other Soviet operations in the country. Let us see how a decision taken in the Kremlin is put into effect so that it reaches the ordinary man or woman.

In 1948 the Soviet Government launched its "peace" campaign. Since then, the campaign has been the central theme of Communist activity throughout the world. On the advice of its propaganda experts, the Politburo early in 1950 launched a campaign for collecting signatures for a petition drafted to imply that the United States' possession of the atom bomb was the sole menace to world peace.

NO MENTION

THIS appeal made no mention of the fact that a workable plan for the abolition of the atom bomb and the international control of atomic energy had been approved by a majority of the member States of the United Nations and yet vetoed by the Soviet Union.

The draft of the appeal was passed to the Soviet Communist Party machine's representative on the World Peace Committee, Mr. Gulayev, a journalist. Having briefed the Communist Party majority on the Council, he asked for a Plenary Committee meeting of the World Peace Committee (which became the World Peace Council in February 1951) which met in Stockholm on March 15, 1950. It adopted the appeal by acclamation as its main resolution, and as one would expect, the other international organisations controlled by the Communists immediately took it up, urging their members to sign and obtain signatures for it.

At the same time, the Communist Parties received their instructions. On March 24, 1950, the Cominform Journal gave its own public instructions to the parties, although by then they had no doubt received orders secretly from Moscow.

THE CALLER

SO we find that in the countries of the free world "peace" committees were set up as the official bodies for organising the collection of signatures.

It was not particularly difficult to persuade unsuspecting peace-loving men and women to sign the appeal. Usually a young woman, a member of the Communist Party, would knock at the door of a house and ask the wife to sign. The wife, of course, knew nothing of the organisation and plans behind the campaign, nor that the canvasser was a Communist. The caller merely told her that she represented the Peace Committee, of which the housewife had probably heard very little. She was then shown the appeal and asked to sign if she was against war and abolition of the atom bomb. That the signed was not surprising. Most people are against both these things.

Eventually the signatures were sent on to the World Peace Council. The Council claimed, as did the Soviet press and all organs of the Communist Government throughout the world, that the signatures represented a vote by the peoples of the world in favour of Soviet policy.

The Stockholm Appeal was followed in May 1951, by a precisely similar campaign for a "Five-Power Pact"—Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, France and China. The technique and basis of this appeal were the same—disingenuous generalities of a peaceful-sounding nature. But this appeal was less successful because of the exposure of the trickery underlying the Stockholm Appeal.

But the World Peace Council is only one example of how the Soviet international network operates.

The World Federation of Trades Unions, with Louis Sallant sitting in its headquarters in the International zone of Vienna, is conducting a more aggressive and subversive campaign, which has little in common with trade unionism, but is geared to meet the demands of Soviet foreign policy.

SABOTAGE

THE offensive armaments programme of the North Atlantic Treaty Powers, decided on because of the threat to world peace by Communist aggression in Korea, caused great anxiety to the Soviet leaders. They ordered that every effort was to be made by the Communist Parties throughout the world to split the unity of purpose of the peoples of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and so slow down the completion of their programme.

To carry out this "Kremlin sabotage" policy, the W.F.T.U. immediately became the most important international instrument.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the W.F.T.U. in Vienna in July last year, all trades union organisations were directed to "activate" the struggle for peace and to draw into it all men and women, industrial and factory workers, intellectuals and all other sections of the population.

The fourth resolution adopted by the executive committee and sent out immediately to all member unions throughout the world read: "To consider as a primary task the organisation and development of the struggle against production, loading, unloading and transport of arms on the basis of the 'widest possible working-class unity'." Sallant is most often heard of in Vienna. Soon we shall hear of him again in some other part of the world—perhaps China or maybe South America. The motive will be the same: to further the interests of his Kremlin master.

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Tomorrow's Cup Final

ARSENAL: A TEAM BEING REBUILT HAS A MOST SUCCESSFUL SEASON

By DENNIS HART

At the beginning of the season Arsenal manager Tom Whittaker said "Don't look to us for honours, we're going to rebuild."

Ironically, Arsenal have enjoyed one of their most successful seasons ever. They have reached their sixth Wembley Cup Final, and until three weeks ago were in the running for the League Championship.

When Whittaker let fall the remark, though, it seemed feasible enough.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Footballers A Better Spectacle Than Mules

Sir—A letter by Peter West appeared in your issue of Wednesday, which listed a number of contributory factors to the mediocrity of last Sunday's Sports Meeting at Carlingford. He has, I am sure, written in an attempt to show in what way future meetings may be improved for the benefit of competitor and spectator alike, and as one of our outstanding athletes, he is surely qualified to do so.

Your reply to this is to quote a number of exceptional incidents of the past, but no comment on present-day affairs. In fact, apart from establishing the superiority of Chinese footballers over mules as a spectacle, you contribute nothing to the points brought up by the reader.

In other words you have joined the ranks of the complacent many who can find no room for improvement in local sport, because either (a) they have never known anything better, or (b) because they wouldn't know what to do about it if they had.

Surely it is one of the prime responsibilities of a Sports Editor to lend support to any suggestion for reform or improvement. Local sport is not likely to advance if discrepancies in organization are to be ignored in favour of the smug observation that we now produce better sports meetings than we did in 1890.

I am not urging the Sports Editor to launch a scathing attack on local officials. The latter are doubtless doing their best, but I am sure they would appreciate any constructive suggestions made to them through the Press, and if practicable, put them into effect.

"Recorder" is in a position to render this assistance, but apparently can do no better than produce a few paragraphs which, if illustrated, would have been much more successful as an addition to the comic strip.

Peter West in his letter to the China Mail which was published on Wednesday did not make any suggestions as to how future meetings may be improved for the benefit of competitor and spectator.

His letter enquired why no publicity was given to what he described as "chaotic organization", and cited various aspects of the organization of the meeting with which he found fault. His enquiries have been replied to at length by Captain Norman Phillips, whose letter appeared in yesterday's China Mail.

The only suggestion made by Peter West was that the colour lent by footballers did not make it entirely a waste of time for anybody who attended Sunday's meeting and it is not impossible that this suggestion will be taken up by the H.K.A.F.A. and a number of kicking the football events in colourful uniform added to future programmes.

Coxhead Leads In Colony Chess Tourney

Winning successively over S. B. Kho and Karel Weiss, G. S. Coxhead has now taken the lead in the Colony Chess Championship Tournament. He has a half-point lead on Johnny Carvalho with one round to go.

Carvalho drew his fifth round game with L. Schure and lost in the sixth round to J. B. Laing. The standings now are:

	W	D	L	Pts
G. S. Coxhead	4	1	1	4½
J. B. de Carvalho	3	2	1	4
S. B. Kho	3	1	3	3½
J. B. Laing	3	1	3	3
L. Schure	2	1	3	2½
R. G. Danenberg	2	1	3	2½
Karel Weiss	2	0	3	2
Dr. G. A. Vallot	0	0	5	0

It did look as though the general re-organization at Highbury, which had been long pending for some time, would take place. But the "old-stagers" refused to acknowledge the advancing years, and although youngsters like Milton, Bowen, Holton and Marden appeared occasionally it has been the old faithfuls who have been responsible for the club's success this season.

How do these veterans keep it up? The answer lies in the wonderful team spirit which exists at Highbury. There is a loyalty and keenness which is second to none in the soccer world.

In reaching Wembley this year, Arsenal have been fortunate to meet only one First Division side, Chelsea, whom they played in the semi-final. But only one of their ties was at home, and any First Division manager will testify that away matches even with teams from a lower division are no walkovers.

Two names have hit the headlines in Arsenal's cup run—Reg Lewis and Freddie Cox. Both are opportunists. But what a contrast in methods. Centre-forward Reg steals all most secretly into position, and when he receives the ball, carefully selects his spot before firing in a shot.

Outside-right Fred has other ideas. This never-say-die player, who came from Tottenham three seasons ago for a modest £12,000 transfer fee, chooses the slightest chance, and from seemingly impossible angles literally blasts the ball into the net.

And he has never played in a losing Arsenal cup side. Lewis, after only half a dozen first-team outings came into the side for the fourth round tie against Barnsley. He showed that he had lost none of the fitness which brought him the two goals that won the Cup in 1950, and scored a fine hat-trick.

He played against Leyton Orient in the next round, and scored one of Arsenal's three goals. Unfortunately, he sustained a leg injury which kept him out of the side until the semi-final.

Cox had to wait until the sixth and semi-final rounds for his moment of triumph. But what moments they were. In the sixth round game with Luton, Arsenal were a goal down at half time and desperately struggling. Came two Cox goals and the complexion of the game had changed.

In the semi-final with Chelsea, he scored the only goal in the first match, which was a 1-1 draw, and the first two in the second, which Arsenal won 3-0.

THEY OWE IT TO LOGIE But both Cox and Lewis are quick to admit that while they steal the headlines with their goal-scoring feats, the man to whom they owe most is little Jimmy Logie.

Used over and over again in the forward line, the fleet little man with the cheerful grin and the twinkling feet is always at hand to pick up the loose ball and spread a defence with one shrewd pass.

Logie made the goals in the 1950 victory, and this season he has again been the main-spring of the attack. Just how much the forward line depends on his subtle promptings can be seen from the Luton tie. Because of injury Jimmy was unable to play, and without him the line was only half as effective.

Now, at the moment, is one of Arsenal's many casualties, and he is not certain to be fit for Wembley. Also on the injured list are Daniel, Smith, Cox, Roper, Lewis and Lishman. No wonder manager Whittaker's brow bears a worried frown.

But even if Arsenal had to field a team of reserves at Wembley, you could depend on them to put up a stiff fight. For they would be fighting for the honour of Arsenal, and to them that is everything.

Probable team: Swindin; Barnes, Smith; Forbes, Daniel or Campbell; Mercer; Cox, Logie, Lewis or Goring, Lishman, Roper.

(London Express Service)



Arsenal's skipper, Joe Mercer, holding the trophy for which Arsenal and Newcastle United will be battling tomorrow. This photograph was taken in Arsenal's dressing-room after their 1950 FA Cup victory. —Express Photo.

JACKIE MILBURN IS NOT THE ONLY STAR IN NEWCASTLE'S LINE-UP

By PETER DITTON

JET are, appropriately, the initials of Jackie Milburn, the Newcastle centre-forward and key man in this year's Cup Final with Arsenal.

There is not another player on either side with the match-winning ability of this lanky, long-striding, hard-shooting centre-forward who began his professional career as an outside-right.

Who can forget his two goals against Blackpool in the Final last year? His first was one of the greatest pieces of opportunism ever seen at Wembley. Receiving the ball on the half-way line he left player after player standing by sheer speed and finished up with a rasping right-footed shot which screamed past goalkeeper Farm into the net.

LIKE A BULLET Five minutes later Milburn did it again. This time he received a well-timed back-pass from little Ernie Taylor and, although hemmed in by four Blackpool players, he pivoted and hit the ball with his left foot all in the same moment. Once more it went into the back of the net like a bullet, leaving Farm helpless.

Yes, it is Milburn more than any other member of the grand Newcastle side who has kept alive the prophecy made earlier in the season by Director-Manager Stan Seymour, himself a former Newcastle player. The occasion was the fourth round tie with Tottenham at White Hart Lane. Seymour said before the game "whichever club wins this match will win the Cup."

Bold words you will agree. But who is to say that Newcastle will not retain the trophy they won last year. The record book is against them—no club has won the Cup in successive seasons since Blackpool in 1900-01—but that is not sufficient reason to write them off.

Admittedly Newcastle could not encounter much tougher opposition in the final than Arsenal, whose full-strength team includes no fewer than five past or present internationals.

But Newcastle themselves do not lack stars. Full-back Michael is Ireland's captain, centre-half Brennan has played for Scotland, inside-right Foulkes is the regular Welsh outside-right, centre-

forward Jackie Milburn has played for England and inside-left George Robledo was World Cup series two years ago.

With the exception of Foulkes, who was signed earlier this season from the Third Division club, Chester, all these internationals were in the winning side last year. Other changes are Simpson for Fairbrother in goal, Cowell for Corbett at left-back and Edward Robledo for Crowe at left-half.

There is an interesting story behind the inclusion of Edward Robledo. Two seasons ago Newcastle wanted to sign his elder brother, George, from Barnsley. But George refused to move unless Newcastle took "brother Ted" as well. So instead of paying £18,000 for the inside-forward, Newcastle laid out about £22,500 and got themselves a reserve half-back in the bargain.

George Robledo was an instant success and this season has been their leading goal-scorer. But Ted spent a long time in the reserve and not until this season was he able to win his way into the first team. But since making the team he has never looked back and so at Wembley Charlie Crowe will be an interested spectator instead of an active participant.

NINTH CUP FINAL For those interested in statistics, this will be Newcastle's ninth appearance in a Cup Final—a record. They have won the cup four times—on each occasion that they have appeared at Wembley.

In 1923 they beat Aston Villa by two goals to nil. Their scorer on that occasion was outside-left Stan Seymour, the same Seymour who will lead them on to the field for the final with Arsenal.

In 1932, the year of the disrupted season, they beat Arsenal 2-1 and last season they beat Blackpool 2-0.

After the final Newcastle leave for a tour of South Africa. Their party of 16 players will include the eleven who represented them at Wembley. Six Directors will also join the trip as well as the club trainer, Norman Smith.

The Open? It Depends On Earlier Events, Says Henry Cotton

By JAMES GOODFELLOW

What are the chances of Henry Cotton, three times Open golf champion, who returned to big golf last week at Sunningdale (Berks)?

Everything that this business man-golfer does—he earns more from the game than any other British professional—is provocative. Many of his admirers contend that he semi-retired from the game too early; others that it is too late to come back at 45.

When I asked Cotton if he meant to play in any tournaments and the Open Championship, his reply was that it depended on how he fared in early events.

This seems the natural answer of one who has made golf his life's work. He does not play when he feels that he cannot give the high standard expected of him.

THE HARD WAY Cotton has travelled the hard way. At Langley Park, where he was a professional in his early 20s, he once said to me, after he had practised until he was dizzy: "One day I shall be Open Champion."

His attempt to win started from the moment that the preceding Open was over. First recollection I have of him was in the Championship at St. Andrews in 1927 when Bobby Jones won.

After two rounds, for a score of 145, he sat with his brother Leslie eagerly drinking in the praise of his caddy.

It was seven years later before he won at Sandwich. No one has better described the terrors of a player facing a last round when he felt the title was at last in his grasp.

"I cannot remember all the things that flashed through my mind. All my dreams had come true in one instant, then

in another instant I had gone all cold with the thought of what would happen if I slipped up.

"This anxiety proved more than my delicate stomach could stand and I had a terrible stomach cramp. I could hardly stand up. I must have looked pretty ill, for I could hear the comments of my 'green' colour as I slipped up."

Now 45 years in the interval he had become a triple champion. But he was a spectator at Sandwich in 1949. And many memories came back to him.

As one player was about to drive off, he said: How do you feel? "Fine" came the reply. Cotton returned meaningfully: "I know just how you feel."

—(London Express Service)

£25,548 WON ON A £1 EACH WAY DOUBLE

London, May 1. A Windsor punter brought off one of the most spectacular wins in the history of horse racing today.

For a £1 each-way double he won £25,548 and a few shillings, probably the biggest odds ever paid to a punter.

He picked Ivernia in the first race at Newmarket and Golden Sparkle in the second race at Ludlow and asked for the bet to be placed at tote odds. They started at respective odds of 25 to one and 20 to one with bookmakers but paid much bigger prices on the tote. Tote odds were returned at 566 shillings and five pence for the win on Ivernia and 64 shillings for a place while Golden Sparkle, in a hurdle race, paid 174 shillings and nine pence for the win and 50 shillings and four pence for a place.

—Reuter.

MCC BEAT YORKSHIRE

London, May 1. Yorkshire, hot favourites to win the County Cricket Championship this season, were beaten by an innings and 23 runs in two days in their first match of the season by an MCC XI at Lords today.

Caught on a drying pitch after heavy early morning rain, Yorkshire lost 18 wickets today for 241 runs. The remaining eight first innings wickets went for 88 before lunch and they followed on 176 behind.

Jack Young, Middlesex's diminutive left-arm slow bowler, found the spicily pitch ideal. Both he and off-spinner Iain Laker gained considerable life and spin from the wet pitch under powerful sunshine. Young had the splendid match figures of 12 wickets for 60 runs and Laker six for 108.

Young's first innings figures were 11.5 overs, six maidens, 15 runs, five wickets. He claimed seven for 63 in the second innings. Laker took three for 44 and three for 64.

At the close of play in the Cambridge University versus Leicestershire 1st, Cambridge had scored 317 and Leicestershire 141 for seven. Play did not begin until 4 p.m. EST.

—Reuter.

Tony Fox Retains Wingfield Sculls

London, May 1. Tony Fox of the London Rowing Club tonight won the Wingfield Sculls to retain the amateur sculling championship of the River Thames.

Fox, runner-up for the European Championship at Macao last year, when he also won both the Diamond Sculls, Henley and the Wingfield Sculls, led his three opponents, Richard Burnell, a former winner, A. J. Martin and John MacMillan from start to finish.

His time was 24 mins. 33 secs. for the four and three-quarter miles course between Putney and Mortlake.

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Indian Tourists Draw With Gymkhana At Osterley

Osterley, May 1. The sunshine in London during the last week proved too good to last and rain badly marred the two-day practice game between the Indian cricket team and the Indian Gymkhana Club here.

The match was drawn, the Gymkhana replying with 141 for seven to the Indian total of 455.

Only 160 minutes' play was possible today. Overnight rain delayed the start by nearly two hours and when Gymkhana went in they found the wicket on the soft side.

They lost Gajendra Singh and Manjiv Singh early and Imtiaz Ahmed was missed twice before entering double figures. On the second occasion, Gulam Ahmad dropped an easy slider at long-on, off Phadkar. Imtiaz then played some good shots before being bowled by a lovely flighted leg break.

Almost immediately, Cooper played on and then Saadat edged Gulam with the break to be well taken at slip just when he looked like staying with the steady Nimbalkar. Nimbalkar proceeded to a sound 50 in 103 minutes, including six fours.

Rain then drove the players in with the score at 121 for five.

The game was resumed after 15 minutes but only about half an hour was available before the close of play.

During this period the Gymkhana lost Kham Mohamed and Nimbalkar. The latter, who had been batting contentedly, did not connect with

Washington, Apr. 30. The world-famous Harlem Globetrotters will begin their Pacific Tour in Bangkok on August 17 after a tour of Europe, Latin America and North Africa.

The negro basketball champions, with owner-coach Abe Saperstein, began their trip on April 18 when they left Chicago for South America.—USIS.

The Globetrotters are expected in Hongkong about the middle of September and will give a series of exhibition matches on the Hongkong Football Club ground at Happy Valley. In the event of inclement weather the exhibitions will be staged at the Southern Playground Indoor Stadium.

Home Soccer Results

London, May 1. The following are the results of League football games played today:

DIVISION I	
Fulham	3 Derby County 0
DIVISION III (Southern)	
Bristol R.	2 Exeter 2
Colchester	0 Brighton 0
Orient	2 Bristol C. 0
Port Vale	2 Millwall 1
DIVISION III (Northern)	
Southampton	0 Barrow 0
Fleetwood Town	2 Grimsby 1
Grimsby Town	1 Lincoln 2





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"SZECHUEN"	Singapore & Penang	5 p.m.	5th May
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	10 a.m.	10th May
"YOHOU"	Haiphong	10 a.m.	10th May
"KONTUM"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m.	10th May
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	10th May
"FENGNING"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	10 a.m.	14th May
"FUNGING"	Haiphong & Kobe	10 a.m.	14th May
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	17th May
"FUKIEN"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m.	19th May

ARRIVALS FROM			
"FENGTING"	Brunei & Labuan	Noon	3rd May
"YOHOU"	Kobe	7 a.m.	8th May
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	8th May	
"SOOCHOW"	Kobe	8th May	
"FUNGING"	Singapore	10/11th May	
"FENGNING"	Japan	11th May	
"FUKIEN"	Kobe	10th May	

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"CHANGSHA"	Japan	31st May	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"CHANGTE"	Kure	8th May	
"TAIYUAN"	Moji	20th May	
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	22nd May	
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	27th May	

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"CYCLOPS"	Jeddah, London & Rotterdam	15th June

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails	Arrives
G. "CALCHAS" Liverpool	6th May
G. "AUTOMEDON" Sailed	15th May
G. "PYRRIUS" do	17th May
G. "ATREUS" do	23rd May
G. "HELLEROPHON" do	31st May
G. "CYCLOPS" 5th May	10th June
G. "PELEUS" 12th May	16th May
G. "ANTIOCHUS" 18th May	23rd June
G. "AUTOLYCUS" 25th May	1st July

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The family of the late Mr. Amir A. Catter wishes to thank all friends and relatives for their floral tributes and kind attendance at the funeral and also kind expressions of sympathy in their sad loss.

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Fairy Godfather At Work

Amsterdam, May 1.
An anonymous American fairy godfather today sent golden wedding gifts to ten Amsterdam couples.

Each gift consisted of 100 guilders (\$10), a bowl of tulips, a box of cigars for the husband, and a large box of chocolates for the wife. It was made to the accompaniment of the Wedding Chorus from Lohengrin played on a portable gramophone carried with the presents.

The philanthropist, who would not disclose his name or address, was born in Amsterdam many years ago and is at present a wealthy American citizen. He has just celebrated his own golden wedding, and says he wishes to pass on some of his good fortune to his birthplace.—Reuter.

NOTICE

Bunge & Co. Limited, Bunge House, St. Mary Axe, London, announce that as from 1st May, 1952, they are establishing a branch office in Hong Kong at Lok Yew Building, 60/62 Queen's Road Central, (P. O. Box 648), telephone 30727.

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G. S. O. MAYNE, Manager.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m/v "AGAPENOR"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed at Hoi's Wharf between 10 a.m. and Noon on May 3 and 5, 1952, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

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Hong Kong, May 1, 1952.

Confession by Radio

The thirty-fifth (B) in the series of lessons in Cantonese to be broadcast over Radio Hongkong by Mr. S. K. Lee will be given this evening at 6.30.

For the guidance of listeners we publish below a summary of the lesson. Summaries of subsequent lessons will be published in the China Mail every Tuesday and Friday for the duration of this radio feature.

British Delegation Not Official

London, May 1.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, announcing in the House of Commons today the composition of the British delegation to the Council of Europe Assembly, which meets at Strasbourg on May 26, said that 18 delegates would attend the meeting as they had always done, in a personal capacity. "The opinions expressed are their own and not necessarily those of their party or the Government of the day," he said.

"Consequently, the recommendations of the Council are in no way binding and must be considered later by the Committee of Ministers."

The Conservative Party delegates will be led by Mr. Anthony Nutting, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Labour Party delegates will include Mr. Alfred Robens, former Minister of Labour.

Lord Layton will lead the Liberals, Mr. Churchill said.—Reuter.

Diplomat's Visit

London, May 1.

Dr. A. H. Isphahani, Pakistan's new High Commissioner to Britain, paid a courtesy visit here today to Yemen's Minister, Asayed Hasan Bin Ali Ibrahim.

Dr. Isphahani later called on Mexico's Ambassador, Dr. Francisco A. de Caza.—Reuter.

Lesson 35 B

Currency: (Refer to page 120, "Cantonese Simplified")

Currency: (Continued)

14. Say (3) gaw (3) (1) ngun-teen (2) (1) ling (2) ng (3) gaw (3)

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



Arriving	Leaving	Outward For
"LAKE MICHIGAN" May 6	May 8	Japan
"DOCTEUR YERSIN" May 7	May 11	Japan
"RIR HAKEM" May 16	June 22	Japan

"BEAUVAIS" May 19 May 20 N. Africa & Europe
 "FELIX ROUSSEL" May 21 May 23 N. Africa & Europe
 "LAKE MICHIGAN" June 3 June 5 N. Africa & Europe
 Freight for Saigon, Alexandria, Tunis, Genoa, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam & all Mediterranean ports via Marseilles.
 Madagascar by Transshipment in Saigon or Djibouti
 Subject To Change Without Notice.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
 P.O. Box 53, Hongkong
 Queen's Building (gr. floor) Tel. 26651 (3 lines).

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast cargo and passenger service refrigeration space available for Korea, Japan, China, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya and East Coast Indian Ports.

"REBEVERETT"

Arrives May 8 from Singapore.
 Sails May 9 for Japan.

"BRADEVERETT"

Arrives May 12 from Manila.
 Sails May 13 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast cargo and refrigeration spaces available for Korea, Japan, China, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Ceylon, West Coast Indian and Persian Gulf Ports.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION

M.S. "NORDSTJERNAN"

Loading May 12
 Sailing May 13 for Singapore, Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

M.S. "THAI"

Loading May 19
 Sailing May 20 for Singapore, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A

Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.
 Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

OFFICES AT
 TOKYO—YOKOHAMA—KOBE—OSAKA
 SEOUL—PUSAN

The Rubber Markets

London, May 1.
 Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:

Number 1 rubber in pence per lb.	31-31 1/2
June	30 3/4
July	29 3/4
October/December	28 3/4
January/February	27 3/4
March	26 3/4
April	25 3/4
May	24 3/4
June	23 3/4
July	22 3/4

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, May 1.
 Prices of rubber futures closed today 15 to 35 points lower with sales totalling 40 contracts.

Month	Price
September	31.40 nominal
October	31.10 nominal
November	30.80 nominal
December	30.50 nominal
January (1953)	30.20 nominal
February	29.90 nominal
March	29.60 nominal
April	29.30 nominal
May	29.00 nominal
June	28.70 nominal
July	28.40 nominal

SINGAPORE MARKET

Singapore, May 1.
 Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:

Number 1 rubber per lb.	107 1/2
June	107 1/4
July	107 1/8
August	107 1/4
September	107 1/8
October	107 1/4
November	107 1/8
December	107 1/4
January (1953)	107 1/8
February	107 1/4
March	107 1/8
April	107 1/4
May	107 1/8
June	107 1/4
July	107 1/8

Still Valid

Tokyo, May 1.
 The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed by Japan and Finland in 1924 went back into effect last Monday, the Foreign Office said today.
 Representatives of the two Governments agreed that the old treaty was still valid because a state of war never existed between the two countries.—Associated Press.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES IN N.Y.

Country	Rate
Canada	1.00
England—official	2.80-3.10
England—unofficial	2.51 bid
France	2.54 asked
Germany	2.00
Italy	2.00
Japan	2.00
Netherlands	2.00
Sweden	2.00
Switzerland	2.00
U.S.A.	2.00

Country	Rate
Australia	2.00
Belgium	2.00
Denmark	2.00
France	2.00
Germany	2.00
Italy	2.00
Japan	2.00
Netherlands	2.00
Sweden	2.00
Switzerland	2.00
U.S.A.	2.00

Country	Rate
Argentina	2.00
Brazil	2.00
Chile	2.00
Colombia	2.00
Cuba	2.00
Mexico	2.00
Peru	2.00
Portugal	2.00
Spain	2.00
Sweden	2.00
Switzerland	2.00
U.S.A.	2.00

Country	Rate
Argentina	2.00
Brazil	2.00
Chile	2.00
Colombia	2.00
Cuba	2.00
Mexico	2.00
Peru	2.00
Portugal	2.00
Spain	2.00
Sweden	2.00
Switzerland	2.00
U.S.A.	2.00

Country	Rate
Argentina	2.00
Brazil	2.00
Chile	2.00
Colombia	2.00
Cuba	2.00
Mexico	2.00
Peru	2.00
Portugal	2.00
Spain	2.00
Sweden	2.00
Switzerland	2.00
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Country	Rate
Argentina	2.00
Brazil	2.00
Chile	2.00
Colombia	2.00
Cuba	2.00
Mexico	2.00
Peru	2.00
Portugal	2.00
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Sweden	2.00
Switzerland	2.00
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Argentina	2.00
Brazil	2.00
Chile	2.00
Colombia	2.00
Cuba	2.00
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Country	Rate
Argentina	2.00
Brazil	2.00
Chile	2.00
Colombia	2.00
Cuba	2.00
Mexico	2.00
Peru	2.00
Portugal	2.00
Spain	2.00
Sweden	2.00
Switzerland	2.00
U.S.A.	2.00

Taiwan Exceeds Sugar Target

Taipei, May 1.
 Taiwan's sugar production in the 12 months beginning May, 1951, was 520,300 tons, a Taiwan Sugar Corporation spokesman announced today.
 The total represents an excess of 20,300 tons over the 500,000 tons set as the production mark for the year.—France-Press.

German Trade Offensive DRIVE IN THE NEAR EAST

Frankfurt, May 1.
 West German steel combines, widening their trade offensive in the Near East, tonight announced a new triumph over British contractors in Iraq. They have landed an order for a \$300,000 ultra-modern bridge over the Euphrates River.

The bridge—one of the finest of its type—will be 750 feet long and 30 feet wide.

"This is the first time that a contract for major public works has been given by the Iraqi Government to a non-British organization," said German steel officials.

"We can work to time and we can deliver the goods," Allied trade experts admit that the Germans are cashing in hard on the preoccupation of the British steel industry with essential defence contracts.

"The only way out of this muddle," said one of them, "would be to make the Germans contribute something of their vast steel resources to the defence of the west."

"At the moment we are in a ridiculous position of preparing their defences for them while they undermine our markets."

"Swarming South" "And in addition, we are paying most of the bill for defence."

During the last few months valuable contracts have been awarded to German firms in Turkey, Egypt and North African States.

German business men on "Operation Africa and the Near East" are swarming farther south.

According to German firms are coming in from Kenya, the Rhodesias, French, Portuguese and Belgian possessions and the Union of South Africa.

The drive is particularly intense in Egypt where negotiations for a new German-Egypt commercial clearing bank are now well advanced.

Warning On Effects Of Long Strike

Washington, May 1.
 A prolonged steel strike would pose serious trouble for the American mobilisation programme and virtually shut down the motor-car industry, Government officials warned today.

But the national production authority said the average consumer would not come up against any serious shortages unless the strike lasts as long as two to four months.

Aircraft production officials said the output of military planes would not be affected seriously for six to nine months. Plans for very special high speed steel and fabricators have large stocks on hand. But a prolonged strike would have crippling effects later because of the need for an uninterrupted flow of steel.

Except for cars, stocks of consumer goods are a near-record level, the NFA said. There is a large enough supply on hand to last a long time barring a buying rush.

"That is the big catch," an official said. "A two-week strike may send lots of people buying up goods in fear of shortages or higher prices."

In Detroit, car manufacturers said they have enough work to operate from four to six weeks if their part suppliers do not run short. Generally they are optimistic that the steel crisis will be settled before they are forced to shut down.—United Press.

Cotton Futures Advance

New York, May 1.
 Prices of cotton futures closed today at or near the day's highs, and up 15 to 28 points. Prices closed today as follows:

Month	Price
May	20.25 nominal
June	20.25 nominal
July	20.25 nominal
August	20.25 nominal
September	20.25 nominal
October	20.25 nominal
November	20.25 nominal
December	20.25 nominal
January (1953)	20.25 nominal
February	20.25 nominal
March	20.25 nominal
April	20.25 nominal
May	20.25 nominal
June	20.25 nominal
July	20.25 nominal

US Synthetic Rubber Policy: Manufacture Could Be Increased

London.
 If the United States Government decides to increase the production of synthetic rubber beyond existing levels, the necessary raw materials for such an expansion could be found.

This conclusion is reached in a paper prepared by the Market Research Department of Petrocarbon Limited.

The paper points out that the bulk of American synthetic rubber production is of the type known as GR-S, for which three main raw materials—ethylene, butadiene and benzene—are required.

In the period 1940-1951, U.S. production of all three of these products increased tremendously, due largely to the wartime demands of the synthetic rubber industry.

However, there are many other outlets for these products, competing strongly with the requirements of the GR-S programme, which have accounted for the increased level of production since the war.

ETHYLENE

In 1940, production of ethylene, an intermediate in the manufacture of styrene, was one million lbs. By 1944, production had increased to 113 million lbs. and in 1950 it was 114 million lbs.

Styrene itself is used for the manufacture of the important plastic product, Polystyrene, and also in the production of GR-S rubber, and under normal political conditions (such as those prevailing between 1947 and 1949) the largest consumer of styrene was the plastics industry.

Butadiene may be produced from butylene, butane or ethyl alcohol. The bulk of the present U.S. output of butadiene is derived from butylene, from which it may be produced most cheaply.

The production of butylene rose from 42 million lbs in 1940 to 246 million lbs in 1944 and 904 million lbs in 1950.

In 1940 it was used entirely for the manufacture of secondary butyl alcohol and in 1950, 800 million lbs (89 per cent) was used in the production of synthetic rubber.

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German business men on "Operation Africa and the Near East" are swarming farther south.

According to German firms are coming in from Kenya, the Rhodesias, French, Portuguese and Belgian possessions and the Union of South Africa.

The drive is particularly intense in Egypt where negotiations for a new German-Egypt commercial clearing bank are now well advanced.

"Swarming South" "And in addition, we are paying most of the bill for defence."

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Another Oil Grab Attempted

London, May 1.
 Another oil grab of a British-owned company is being attempted in the Middle East.

This time the Egyptians are the culprits. They are trying to force the giant Anglo-Iranian and Shell combines to part with their share control of the \$11 million Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields—biggest oil company in Egypt.

The Egyptian Government is insisting that the controlling share interest be transferred to Egypt before the company is allowed to carry on with its legitimate business. Unless the oil companies agree to sell, Anglo-Egyptian will get no more licences to develop its big new oilfields.

Already the London oil chiefs have gone a long way towards the requested "Egyptianisation" of the company.

Last year they gave up management of Anglo-Egyptian, shifted the headquarters to Cairo, and put more Egyptians on the board of directors.

New Anglo-Iranian and Shell, who each hold about 550,000 of the company's "B" shares, equal to a combined 62 per cent stake in the business, are standing firm.

They consider they have gone far enough and they have told the Egyptians they are not selling.

Rather than give in the company has "ramped all work on its new oilfields. Resumption is unlikely until the Egyptians amend their post-war Mining Laws in return for the concessions already made by the company in transferring management to Egypt.

Apart from Shell and Anglo-Iranian's holdings the shares are largely held by private British investors. The Egyptians have some, with their Government holding 100,000 "C" shares.

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning totalled only \$109,886. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES
 BANKS
 H.C. Bank 1300 1400 40 @ 1300
 East Asia 140
 INSURANCES
 Canton 240
 Union KD 72 1/2
 Underwriters 520
 SHIPPING
 Asia Nav 1.55 1.70
 DOCKS, ETC.
 K. Wharf KD 82 2100 @ 6.70
 P. Wharf 1600
 Dock 1600
 Provident 11.00 400 @ 11.00
 Shai Dock 1.00
 Wheelocks 41 1/2 400 @ 42
 LAND, ETC.
 H.K. Land 7.60 7.70 1000 @ 7.65
 H.K. Land 43 1/2
 (B) 40 1/2
 H.K. Land 1.32 1.37 1/2 6000 @ 1.35
 Shai Land 1.32 1.37 1/2 2000 @ 1.37 1/2
 UTILITIES
 Tram 15.00 100 @ 15.00
 Electric 500 @ 15.00
 Telephone 100 @ 15.00
 1000 @ 15.00
 Peak Tram 25
 Star Ferry 97
 C. Light (O) 8.40 8 1/2 1040 @ 8.40
 C. Light (N) 21
 XD 5.40
 Electric 20.00 21.20 500 @ 21
 Electric 10.70
 Telephone 14.80 100 @ 14.80
 INDUSTRIALS
 Cement 14.00 100 @ 17
 Rope 100 @ 17
 STORES, ETC.
 Dairy 10 1/2
 Watson 21.50 23.20
 COTTONS
 Ewa 2.40

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)
 Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning totalled only \$109,886. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES
 BANKS
 H.C. Bank 1300 1400 40 @ 1300
 East Asia 140
 INSURANCES
 Canton 240
 Union KD 72 1/2
 Underwriters 520
 SHIPPING
 Asia Nav 1.55 1.70
 DOCKS, ETC.
 K. Wharf KD 82 2100 @ 6.70
 P. Wharf 1600
 Dock 1600
 Provident 11.00 400 @ 11.00
 Shai Dock 1.00
 Wheelocks 41 1/2 400 @ 42
 LAND, ETC.
 H.K. Land 7.60 7.70 1000 @ 7.65
 H.K. Land 43 1/2
 (B) 40 1/2
 H.K. Land 1.32 1.37 1/2 6000 @ 1.35
 Shai Land 1.32 1.37 1/2 2000 @ 1.37 1/2
 UTILITIES
 Tram 15.00 100 @ 15.00
 Electric 500 @ 15.00
 Telephone 100 @ 15.00
 1000 @ 15.00
 Peak Tram 25
 Star Ferry 97
 C. Light (O) 8.40 8 1/2 1040 @ 8.40
 C. Light (N) 21
 XD 5.40
 Electric 20.00 21.20 500 @ 21
 Electric 10.70
 Telephone 14.80 100 @ 14.80
 INDUSTRIALS
 Cement 14.00 100 @ 17
 Rope 100 @ 17
 STORES, ETC.
 Dairy 10 1/2
 Watson 21.50 23.20
 COTTONS
 Ewa 2.40

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, May 1.
 The tin market was quiet and steady with a turnover of only 25 tons all for forward positions. Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyers	82 1/4
Spot tin, sellers	82 1/2
Three-months tin, buyers	83 1/4
Three-months tin, sellers	83 1/2
Business done at Settlement	84 1/2

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

Unit	Rate
100 Sterling notes (per £1)	13.27
100 Indian rupees (per ₹100)	23.50
100 Hong Kong dollars (per HK\$100)	1.74
100 Singapore dollars (per S\$100)	1.74
100 Ceylon rupees (per Rs. 100)	1.74

JAPANESE BONDS

London, May 1.
 Japanese bonds were quiet and steady with a turnover of only 25 tons all for forward positions. Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Unit	Rate
100 Sterling notes (per £1)	13.27
100 Indian rupees (per ₹100)	23.50
100 Hong Kong dollars (per HK\$100)	1.74

"WEETABIX" and Fruit
the ideal breakfast food

Sole Agents—DODWELL & CO., LTD

CHINA MAIL

Established 1845

Page 10

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1952.



Big Feather In Stage Club's Cap

It might have been Ronald Searle's infamous St Trinian's which broke loose on the Fleet Club's stage last night. Actually, it was a conglomeration of St Swithin's Girls' school and St Hilary's Prep. school for boys, when, by some fatal oversight of the War Office, the first was evacuated to the Hampshire buildings of the second.

A perfect setting for some delicious farce, and the Stage Club do full justice to all the pieties and spier which John Dighton sandwiches in his three-act play.

The size of the crowd which attended this First Night spoke of Hongkong's partiality to a farce—a type of production the Stage Club have not attempted for quite a time—and the accompaniment of continuous laughter which seemed almost part of the play was positive evidence of their complete enjoyment. "The Happiest Days of Your Life" is, of all their past year's shows, the biggest feather in the Stage Club's cap.

There will be further performances tonight and tomorrow afternoon.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

- Answers
1. (a) Ararat, (b) Sinai. 2. Helen Porter Mitchell. 3. Austria. 4. Labretted. 5. Australian war correspondent for the BBC and author of "The Struggle for Europe." 6. Akhito.

Feted After 30 Years In Govt. Service



Mr. Frank Brett, MBE, Senior Marine Officer, who has completed 30 years with the Hongkong Government and 40 years in the service of the Crown, was last night feted by his Marine Department colleagues prior to his departure on retirement leave. He was presented with mementos and the above picture shows Mr. Brett receiving an inscribed shield from Mr. J. Jolly, CBE, RD, Director of Marine. — Staff Photographer.

Reds' Reply To UN Truce Plan Due Today

Munsan, May 2.

Chinese and North Korean Communists here are scheduled to give a reply today (Friday) to the United Nations plan for an overall solution to end the Korean war.

Vice-Admiral C. Turner Joy will hear from North Korean General Nam Il what the Communists think of the proposal made by the United Nations chief delegate on Monday.

Adm. Joy's proposition was not made public because the sessions are being conducted in secret at the suggestion of the United Nations.

Reason for the secrecy, it was believed, was the possibility that the Communists might be prepared to change their stand on the last three remaining issues.

There seemed little association between the Korean truce talks and the May Day riots in Tokyo other than general Communist unrest everywhere, a United Nations spokesman said.

Oddly enough Japanese news correspondents will be covering today's plenary session at Panmunjom for the first time. Their presence at the conference site had not been welcome before because until the occupation ended Japan was not considered a sovereign power.

THREE ISSUES

The last three remaining issues on which the United Nations hoped the Reds were ready to take a new view were:

- 1—Exchange of prisoners;
- 2—Restrictions against building airfields in North Korea; and
- 3—A Red nomination of Russia as a member of the neutral inspection team.

Colonel Chang Chun-san, senior Communist liaison officer, notified the United Nations today that his side was ready to meet again and discuss possible means of settling their differences.

The Communists have insisted from the start that they would not give in on any of the three remaining issues.

Before the United Nations handed the Reds the new package plan last Monday Adm. Joy proposed that the meetings should be conducted in secret. Observers believed the Reds had been instructed to put the meetings on an off-the-record basis with the hope that the Red delegates might be more talkative.

When Adm. Joy and Nam Il met in the neutral zone between the battle lines on Monday, rain pelted at the tent through the whole session. But a clear starlit sky last night indicated good weather for today's meeting.

Adm. Joy was scheduled to fly to Panmunjom by helicopter. Nam Il probably would come down from Kuesong as he did last Monday in his long black American (Chrysler) sedan. Associated Press.

Unlawfully Boarded Ship

Six unemployed Chinese youths were fined \$50 each by Mr. T. B. Low at the Marine Court this morning for unlawfully boarding the ss Incheulva last night.

The defendants were Lam Ho, 22, Ma Yik - kuen, 18, Chow Lau, 21, Fong Chung-chik, 32, Choi Wo-cheung, 20, and Wong Ming-chi, 21.

Sub-insp. Kong Sui-lun, stated that defendants were arrested at 8 p.m. yesterday just before the steamer was scheduled to sail for Bangkok. They told the Police that they were looking for friends among the crew but none of the men was known to the crew.

In answer to the Court Insp. Kong said there was insufficient evidence that defendants were about to stowaway to Siam, although several of them had Siamese money and one had US\$150. They were arrested near the gangway, said Insp. Kong, adding that they might have come up on deck when they heard the Police launch approaching.

Truck Drivers Held As 'Captives'

Indiana Harbour, May 1. Some 50 non-striking truck drivers were held as "captives" inside the Inland Steel Company's plant last night and prevented from leaving with their steel loads by a CIO United Steel Workers' picket.

Earlier, 300 steel pickets forced an inland ore boat to run aground when they massed on a canal bridge and prevented it from being raised. The ore barge was undamaged and was freed by tugs to retreat to its berth.

Bearded, angry truck drivers were trapped in the inland plant here late on Tuesday when the steel strike began abruptly and pickets refused to let them leave. Most slept in their cabs overnight and were getting hungry yesterday until inland executives served a steak dinner.

The union said eventually that it would permit the drivers to leave on foot or with their trailers only but that no loaded trucks could cross the lines. About 20 trucks advantage of the offer. But 50 others refused to leave their expensive trucks and cargoes. They said that they had signed for the steel and that it was now theirs. United Press.

Official Appointments

The following appointments are notified in today's Gazette: The Hon. T. L. Bowring, OBE, the Hon. D. J. S. Croxall, Dr. the Hon. K. C. Yeo, and the Hon. K. M. A. Barnett are re-appointed Official Members of the Legislative Council until April 30, 1953.

The Hon. T. N. Chau, CBE, Dr. the Hon. S. N. Chau, CBE, the Hon. Leo d'Almeida, QC, the Hon. M. M. Watson, the Hon. C. E. M. Terry, the Hon. M. W. Lo, OBE, the Hon. Ngan Shing-kwan are re-appointed Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council until April 30, 1953.

Messrs Yik Kai-cheong, Chow Kook, Cheung Shui-ling, Cheung Shui-tong, Chang Koon-cook, Lau Kwok-ching, Law Chung-lam, Chan Kai-lau and Tang Kai-keung to be Education Officers.

(Special) Senior Superintendent of Police E. R. Hill to be (Special) Assistant Commissioner of Police in the Special Constabulary.

(Special) Superintendent of Police G. B. Beer to be (Special) Senior Superintendent of Police, Special Constabulary.

Dr. R. H. S. Lee, Dr. T. K. Lien, Dr. T. C. Lau and Dr. L. F. Poon to be members of the Dental Board for a term of three years.

Prof. Gordon King, Dr. Lee Hah-long, Dr. F. I. Tzeung and Mr. D. Britain Evans to be members of the Medical Board for a term of three years.

Prof. Gordon King, Dr. T. C. Wong, Miss Bessie Thom and Miss Y. L. Sham to be members of the Midwives' Board for a term of three years.

Mr. Chen's Final Address To Jury In Sedition Trial

(Contd. from Page 1)

before the Chinese reader who cannot read English.

"This is very important indeed as going to show what kind of mind the defendants had—because we cannot say what is in the mind of anybody. We must ask ourselves, if we were in their shoes and we did these things, what intention we had." Cannot then asked the Jury to compare two texts and read to them the translation of the Reuter release from the Chinese back into the English.

"You will see from that," he went on after completing the reading of the translation, "that there have been absolutely no changes whatsoever made in that text of any material nature."

As it came, so it was translated, uncoloured, unvarnished, neither by suggestion of the false nor suppression of the truth was any misrepresentation made as to what Mr. Lyttelton had said. As you know, fraud and falsehood can be perpetrated in two ways: did these people on the editorial table of the Ta Kung Pao on that night misrepresent in any way, any shape, and form, the actual statement that came to them from Reuter.

"Put yourselves in the shoes of the defendants. If you did that what would you say your intentions were? Only one answer—completely pure and proper, irrespective of whether your political views are in favour of Mr. Churchill or Mr. Attlee. Whatever they did on that editorial table was proper and in keeping with the highest principles of journalism. A journalist is not sworn to an oath when he begins his profession. He is bound by certain rules if he wishes to keep his self-respect, and he is in many respects similar to a barrister."

ONLY ONE INTENTION
"If any one of you gentlemen, sitting on that editorial table, gave instructions to translate and checked the translation so that it was scrupulously fair, you could have had only one intention, and that was to put the views given by Mr. Lyttelton as it was, without any ulterior motive or other kind of intention. It is amazing how close this translation from the Chinese text is to the original, and there is a person on the Jury who knows Chinese and he will be able to give you the benefit of his knowledge."

"So we have before us this newspaper and the text of the articles in English. If you look at the Lyttelton statement you will find first of all the word 'disturbance.' He does not say it is a riot. In the translation it is not translated into riot. Then he says in his account 'one of the party went to the border to meet the enemy.' This was the night of the night of Shum Chun just across the border. The evidence before the Court is the evidence on which you have to go by, and it is that this delegation of donors did not leave Canton or spend the night at the border. That is a small matter when you come to look at it from the point of view of the Lyttelton statement. He had an inaccuracy which was put into his statement and which eventually found its way into the Ta Kung Pao. The reader, when he read that statement that the delegation had spent the night at Shum Chun, also read the Canton statement that the mission did not spend the night there and were in the railway station in Canton at 7 a.m. The reader comments that's funny, and shrugs his shoulders. We wait to see which is right."

SIDE BY SIDE
"So you say this: In order to illustrate and explain that, you, as the editor, put these releases side by side, and by so doing you intend that these shall be read together, so that one qualifies the other. If you are impartial, you will wait until the end of the case before you say 'It looks to me now that the Canton statement was true and Mr. Lyttelton was misinformed' because the evidence brought before the Court was that the comfort mission did not leave Canton and it was never challenged."

"We say this (1) we don't have to sit down and speculate into the mind of the editor and publisher. We have the evidence before us on the basis of which we can decide as to what was his intention of the night before the articles appeared. I say he put the (Peking) article into the panel with the other two articles (the Lyttelton statement and the Canton release) deliberately, not by accident."

(2) It is irrefutable and there is only one conclusion that can

be drawn, that the editor intended that the Lyttelton article would be qualified by the other two and that the articles would qualify one another. Were it not for that, the editor would have put the Peking release on the front with the Canton release in small type lower down and the Lyttelton story inside. If he did that, there is reasonable cause to doubt that the intention he had was not the right one, but when all three articles are put together how can it be said they were not put there in order that it should be one panel and the natural consequence of doing that was that they would qualify each other. CANNOT PRESUME

"So, I say then my learned friend has failed, in my opinion and in my submission, to prove directly a seditious intent. We say he has failed because he cannot make use of the presumption that that article was published presumably with a seditious intent. We say he cannot do that because there is evidence before the Court that it was put in the circumstances and the time which is proved conclusively by the natural consequence of being put there that there could be no other intention than a positive intention, that these articles were to qualify each other and the reader was to read them and judge for himself."

"We say we have proved to you that the intention was one of constructive journalism, not any seditious. My learned friend will have to rely on a legal fiction of a presumption which can only arise if there is no evidence, but there is evidence. You cannot be asked to compare evidence of a newspaper itself with a legal fiction."

Mr. Chen is continuing his address.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.
6.00, Programme Summary; 6.02, Children's Half Hour—The Seal who saved the Circus (BBC); 6.05, Music Comedy Memorabilia; 6.10, Music composed and arranged by Ray Martin; 6.30, Cantonese by Radio given by Miss Lee Wan Lan & S. K. Lee (Studio); 6.50, Organ Solo by Dr. George Thibben-Ball; 7.00, Musical Moments with Manilla; 7.05, Music Comedy Memorabilia; 7.15, Peer Gynt Suite (No. 1) (Grieg)—Sir Thomas Beecham conducting the London Philharmonic Orchestra; 7.30, Weather Report; 8.00, Time Signal, World News and News Talk (London Relay); 8.15, Stanley Riley (BBC); 8.30, Stanley Riley (BBC); 8.45, Stanley Riley (BBC); 8.55, Stanley Riley (BBC); 9.00, Stanley Riley (BBC); 9.15, Stanley Riley (BBC); 9.30, Stanley Riley (BBC); 9.45, Stanley Riley (BBC); 10.00, Stanley Riley (BBC); 10.15, Stanley Riley (BBC); 10.30, Stanley Riley (BBC); 10.45, Stanley Riley (BBC); 11.00, Stanley Riley (BBC); 11.15, Stanley Riley (BBC); 11.30, Stanley Riley (BBC); 11.45, Stanley Riley (BBC); 12.00, Stanley Riley (BBC); 12.15, Stanley Riley (BBC); 12.30, Stanley Riley (BBC); 12.45, Stanley Riley (BBC); 1.00, Stanley Riley (BBC); 1.15, Stanley Riley (BBC); 1.30, Stanley Riley (BBC); 1.45, Stanley Riley (BBC); 2.00, Stanley Riley (BBC); 2.15, Stanley Riley (BBC); 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